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THE CLAIMS OF THE PHONETIC SOCIETY.

Few writers of Phonography are unaware of the existence of the Phonetic Society; but there are many, strange as it may appear, who have not yet sent their names to the Secretary, to be enrolled among those who have leagued themselves to do battle against erroneous custom, and to extend the privileges of this "most useful of the useful arts." It is difficult to account for this state of things. We know not whether to attribute it to the carelessness of these persons, because of their not wishing to give themselves any trouble; or whether to accuse them of selfishness, in not desiring that others should become acquainted with their favorite art; or of shyness, in dreading the appearance of their names in print. Certainly the yearly subscription to the Society can form no barrier, as the amount is only sixpence, and this subscription is not expended in keeping up the Society as an organization, but is expended in enlarging the alphabet, *as employed by printers*, from twenty-three letters (*c, q* and *x* out of the twenty-six common letters being useless) to thirty-eight,—one for each distinct sound in the language, as the first step towards the employment of phonetic spelling in every printing office in the land.

To explain the phenomenon of such cold behavior on the part of these phonographers is a task we profess ourselves unequal to. But though the cause of the evil is not known, a remedy immediately suggests itself—to invite these concealed phonographers, who would wish to remain in quiet retirement, to come forth and enter the lists, and quit themselves like men,—as phonographers in truth and earnest.

In inviting phonographers to join the Society, we may be expected to point out some reasons for their taking this step. We will, therefore, mention some of the advantages which may accrue from it to themselves and others. It may be stated then, that the phonographer acquires with his membership a more public character; and that his address is made known to a vast number of shorthand writers who were before in ignorance of it. It is likely that among these may be one of his old friends, who on seeing his name, may hail the opportunity of renewing and of cherishing the intimacy which formerly subsisted between them, by means of the magic facilities which are afforded by the practice of Phonography. Many a valuable acquaintance, which has become extinct by reason of the tedious medium of communication provided by the old round-about longhand, may be thus revived with like advantage to both parties. And if Phonography cannot always reunite the

"Affections by fate or by falsehood 'reft,"

yet we may hope that it will, in a much commoner case, enable the

"Companions of early days lost or left"

to retrieve the effects of the negligence, or the temporary pre-occupation, that has divided them.

To one who is in any way connected with ever-circulating magazines or other periodicals, so that it is necessary that his address should be continually kept in memory by others, the advantages of registering his name in the Society will be peculiarly obvious; and a printed list of the addresses of phonographers is a matter of necessity to the London and Bath publishers of phonetic works, for the due fulfilment of orders received daily from all parts of the country.

It is well known to everyone who has tried to persuade others to study Phonography, that a list of those persons who have already learned the art, and who are now reaping the benefits of their new acquisition, has a most powerful influence in inducing the uninitiated to commence its study. This is a motive to all phonographers to join the Society, but to none does it come home with such force as to phonographers who move in the sphere of literature, and whose names will be consequently telling. No phonographic reporter exerts all his phonetic influence whose name is not entered in the Society.

Everyone who learns the art of Phonetic Shorthand, increases its value to those who have previously learned it, because he makes one more with whom communication in this delightfully easy way is possible. But if he learns in secret,—if he does not publicly unite himself with other phonographers, the benefit of his knowledge of the art is, in this respect, lost. We present the further observations we have

to offer, in phonetic spelling; first soliciting the reader's attention to the following fifteen new letters that have been added to the alphabet.

<i>ah,</i>	<i>eh,</i>	<i>ee;</i>	<i>aw,</i>	<i>oh,</i>	<i>oo;</i>	<i>ut:</i>	<i>eye,</i>
<i>A s,</i>	<i>E e,</i>	<i>I i;</i>	<i>O o,</i>	<i>U u,</i>	<i>W w;</i>	<i>X x:</i>	<i>H j,</i>
<i>A a</i>	<i>E e</i>	<i>I i</i>	<i>O o</i>	<i>U u</i>	<i>W w</i>	<i>X x</i>	<i>J j</i>
<i>ahs,</i>	<i>age,</i>	<i>eat;</i>	<i>all,</i>	<i>ope,</i>	<i>food;</i>	<i>son, but:</i>	<i>by,</i>
<i>smz,</i>	<i>ej,</i>	<i>it;</i>	<i>ol,</i>	<i>op,</i>	<i>fud;</i>	<i>ssn, bst:</i>	<i>bj,</i>
<i>chay;</i>	<i>ith,</i>	<i>thee;</i>	<i>ish,</i>	<i>zhee;</i>	<i>ing.</i>		
<i>C g;</i>	<i>H t,</i>	<i>A d;</i>	<i>S f,</i>	<i>Z z;</i>	<i>W n.</i>		
<i>C g</i>	<i>H t</i>	<i>A d</i>	<i>S f</i>	<i>Z z</i>	<i>W n</i>		
<i>chair;</i>	<i>thin,</i>	<i>then;</i>	<i>shoe,</i>	<i>vision;</i>	<i>sing.</i>		
<i>ger;</i>	<i>tin,</i>	<i>den;</i>	<i>jun,</i>	<i>vigon;</i>	<i>sig.</i>		

These letters represent the sounds marked by the *italic* letters in words underneath. The first line contains the *names* of the letters.

In adresij ourselves tu deez frendz ov de Fonetik Speliij Reform, duu not rijt forthand, and hum it iz propoed, in de Konstituojn o Sösetji, tu inklud in de 4f Klas ov memberz, it sud hardli bi nese tu obzerv dat de periodikal eksibijon ov der nemz mäst bi de posibel ilstrefon ov de aktual prospekts dat ar snföldij demselvz eni impruvment tekiij ples in de popular mäd ov rijtj Inglij, dat de sem eksibijon wil bi an immediet enkstrejment and gjdanz eni bukseler hu me bi wiliij tu psblif or ritel fonetik buks ov s karakter az me bi likli tu komand a redi sel in de Sösetji. Ae kl med spon diz wel-wiferz ov Fonetipi, dat de sud asist it bi en demselvz in de Sösetji, and bj de pement ov a smöl sbskripjon not mer bürdenssm dan dat ofen sbsmitted tu bj de sbskriberz valubel psblikejonz ov a karakter interestij tu partikular klasez pipel; diz wörks biij frikwentli psblift wid a list ov de sbskriberz nemz priifkt tu dem. And if dis bi dän wid wörks dat eni pe pozesij ordinari streng ov mänd wid psrjes or sbskriber for end gjdanz ov hiz ön test, and kan uz frili widout eni referens tu de ov sderz, it simz mæg mer rizonabel dat de frendz ov fonetik ps kejonz sud rekomend dem in de sem maner, beköz de posibel ut ov a fonetik buk, az a len, tu sderz, or az a manual ov smfij dat me praktis in komon lif mäst depend, tu a gret ekstent, on de nst ov personz hu ar kwolijij demselvz tu uz it.

A kerful registrefon ov de klas ov fonetifanz referd tu, prom olse a færdere advantej dat wi nid nou bst slitli dwel on, nemli, de wil hav de efekt, wi träst, ov givij a politikal statss tu de frende a reform in speliij, dat me hirafter ensur, in doutful kesez, a du konsiderejon and ligal validiti tu rijtjz in fonetik lohand; for klir dat dis kjnd ov rijtj sud bi uzd suuer or leter spon ol okez ov ordinari biznes; se dat a man ov hsmbel oportunitiz me bi öltugeder from de neseliti ov masterij de Romanik sistem.

De konsiderejon referd tu, az tu hou far de fonetik arts ar kw vated, afekts olse de valy ov forthand periodikalz, and ov de art fonetik rijtj tu de masez ov de psblik; for de majoriti ov grön pipel, hu ar not adiktud tu profound stedi, or original kompoz, mäst olwez rijt a gret dil mer for de j ov sderz dan for der ön, mäst bi konfermd in de praktis ov Fönografi bj de ekspekterjon haviij sm frendz tu korespond wid bj dat minz; or at list de find de valy ov der akwizijon material enhaust bj everi ssg frend de kan akwijr. Aer mäst uou bi fuplese in Gret Briten, if eni, w a zells fönografer kud not jder oben pupilz or mek akwentans smwön öltedi praktisij Fönografi. Diz konekjonz wud hav de kuljar garm ov biij semented bj a komon intellektual psrsnt, and me ad, for de mäst part, bj de komon kontemplejon ov a filantrop objekt; whens de wud elisit filijij ov mutual respekt and simpati ar ofen wontij in mer kazual interkørs.

Wi me notis dat de amount ov sbskripjonz tu de fonetik fsnd eksersijz a material influens on de ekstent tu whig wi kan psrsq, de midijm ov de fonetik pres, meni deizrabel objekts koneked de advansuent ov de Reform; az, for instans, hou far wi kan briij ljt de kapasitiz ov de fonetik alfabet for biij aplij tu de snriter barbarss langwejez in whig mifonariz hav tu translet de Skripturz modern wörks for de difuzon ov Kristian nolej. And not öuli iz applikejon ov de art ov gret and indisputabel importans in itself, indid it iz wsn whig from yir tu yir okupijz mer dipli de atenfor lerned and finkij men in ol parts ov Örop,) bst wi konsider it

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INTELLIGENCE.

Communications for this Department of the Journal, Notices of Evercirculators, etc., should be written separately from letters, and marked "Journal."

BIRMINGHAM PHONETIC ASSOCIATION AND DEBATING SOCIETY. From *R. N. Sheldrick*, 42 St Vincent street.—An Association of phonographers and others interested in the phonetic movement is in course of formation. The meetings will be held for the present at the Birmingham Phonetic Institute, 88 Hockley hill. For further information apply to the Secretary, Mr A. Breakpear, 5 Spring hill.

BRADFORD, Yorks. From *J. A. Sutcliffe*, 8 Mulberry street, Otley road.—On Thursday evening, 9th October, I commenced two classes for phonographic instruction at the Bradford Church Institute. In the elementary I had 16 pupils, and in the advanced class 6, which far exceeded my expectation, and speaks well for Phonography. It is the first time Phonography has been taught in the Institute. I think the new edition of the "Phonographic Teacher" a step in the right direction. I have been about forming a shorthand class at the Hartshead Moor Victoria Institute near Cleckheaton.

HITCHIN, Herts. From *Ernest Jones*, sub-editor of the *Hertfordshire Express*.—At the annual meeting of the Hitchin Mechanics' Institution, held on Monday evening, 13th October, I undertook to teach the members Phonography if a class could be formed in connection with the Institution. The President, the Vicar of Hitchin, (Rev. Lewis Hensley, M.A.) said my offer was one which the members should think of. He had had Pitman's system of shorthand brought before his view quite lately, and he thought it was an extremely valuable system. The matter was referred to a Committee. I have every reason to believe that a class will be formed at the Institution. For the last four months I have conducted a shorthand class in Baneroff House School in this town, where there are upwards of 100 scholars, and I am glad to say my pupils are making satisfactory progress.

LITTLE LEVER. From *Samuel Walker*, 45 Market st.—From the "Annual Report of the Mechanics' Institution, Bolton," I gather the following facts, which may prove interesting to some of the readers of this Journal:—

"Classes.—For the zeal with which the teachers of the several classes have co-operated in the various efforts to improve the efficiency and consequent usefulness of these departments, your Committee desire to put on record an expression of their best thanks. Where all have been equally desirous of aiding the good work it would be somewhat invidious to single out any one for special commendation. In justice to Mr Bowes, who gratuitously conducts the phonographic

class, it should be stated that his valuable services have met with their reward in a general increased attendance of pupils, and in the remarkable success gained at the special examinations in that subject. Out of nine presented for examination, 7 passed first class, one of these also taking the second prize of £2, open to the whole of the Institutions in Lancashire and Cheshire. Appended is a tabular statement of the average number attending the phonographic class during each quarter.—1st quarter, 26; second quarter, 22; third quarter, 13; fourth quarter, 11."

The following is taken from the *Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes*:—"Phonography.—Frederick Nightingale second special prize £2. The following obtained first-class certificates: William Whittingham, James C. Scholes, George R. Rothwell, Henry W. Andrews, Thomas Holland, and William Pomblett. Councillor Bromley, in moving that the thanks of the meeting should be given to the friends of the Institution for their aid by gratuitous services, by subscriptions and by assistance at the dramatic performances, said they ought not to forget the valuable services of Mr Bowes, who had taught the phonographic class. It was remarkable that out of the pupils sent up for examination, seven of them had passed in honors. Mr Bowes had taught the class gratuitously for many years, and he felt deeply indebted to him."

In the foregoing report I think there is abundant evidence that Phonography is in a very satisfactory state in Bolton as far as regards the number of those acquainted with the art. Yet I cannot understand why, in a large town like Bolton, there are only eight or nine members of the Phonetic Society. There ought to be five times as many as this at least. One reason perhaps why so few join the Society is that phonographic teachers do not give to the Society that pre-eminence which it undoubtedly deserves, in bringing it before the notice of their pupils. Were this pre-eminence given to it, and the reasonableness of the request shown, I have no doubt that there would be a far greater number enrolled in the Phonetic Society.

LONDON. From *C. A.*—My brother is teaching me Phonography, and as he is a member of the Phonetic Society, I also am desirous of joining the same. Will you please enrol me in the third class as a "learner of Phonography." I am not able to afford more than 1s. for my subscription this year, as I am only a youth, but I have no doubt I shall be able to do better next year.

My brother desires me to inform you that he has not forgotten the appeal for the building fund of the new Phonetic Institute, and although his name has not appeared yet in the list of subscribers, he will before long forward you something towards the carrying out of the object you have in view, with which he heartily sympathizes.

[This brief letter shows the way in which the Phonetic Society increases day by day. We may observe that our correspondent writes the system correctly, and we shall be glad to enter him in the first class.—*Ed.*]

MANCHESTER. From *Henry Pitman*, 41 John Dalton street.—As the result of my lecture at the Mechanics' Institution a new class has been formed, numbering 60 pupils. To-night, (21st Oct.,) I gave them their third lesson. Mr Carson gave the second lesson, because I was engaged to report the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance. The terms for instruction are low, only 2s. per quarter. This of course draws many from my private classes, but the Institution and the art are benefited, though I may suffer pecu-

P p, B b; T t, D d; C c, J j; K k, G g: F f, V v; R r, H h; S s, Z z; X x, K k: M m, N n, I i, U u
 peep, bib; taught, deed; church, judge; coke, gig: fear, value; breath, breathe; sauce, size; ship, azure: maim, noon, sing:

niarily. The class is a promising one. There is one lady member. With all the efforts made for the higher education of women,—and Manchester is not backward in this work,—it is not creditable that the lowest numeral should represent the number of lady students of Phonography in this great city.

Last evening I gave a lecture in my teaching room, and the admission being free, it was crowded. This is the second attempt I have made to form a private class, and I hope it may be successful. This morning I gave a lecture at Clifton House Ladies' School, Knutsford, where my four girls receive instruction. The pupils are all young, and I do not expect a class will follow; still I do not consider these explanations useless. They interest the pupils, who talk about Phonography at home, and they may thereby be assisted to learn the art at some future day.

Mr John Heywood of this city, the extensive publisher and printer, has written to me to recommend him a youth who can write Phonography. If any reader of the Journal wishes to apply, Mr Heywood's address is, Deansgate, Manchester. It would be a good opening for a steady and intelligent youth.

Sir Edward Watkin distributed the prizes at the Hyde Mechanics' Institution a few days ago, and in speaking on the subject of useful knowledge, he recommended the study of Phonography, and instanced the case of a young man who recently, through his proficiency in Phonography, gained a position worth £600 a year, and who, when he commenced learning the art, was receiving only 7s. 6d. per week. Mr Underdown the general manager of the M. S. and L. Railway, of which Sir Edward Watkin is chairman, writes:—"I will arrange for a shorthand class for the coming winter, as I think it essential one should be organised."

WOLVERHAMPTON. From *Henry R. Barnett*, The Grove, Tettenhall wood.—A shorthand class has just been formed in connection with the Free Library of this town, and I am glad to say numbers 38 members. Some of these had previously learned a little shorthand, but the majority were entirely ignorant of the hidden treasures of that beautiful art. This being the case, I divided the class into two, calling one the advanced and the other the elementary. As a rule, the members evince great intelligence, and I have good hopes of turning out some clever phonographers.

PHONETIC INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

From *Alexander Cowe*, 35 Aldersgate street, London, E.C.—Will you kindly send me a few copies of the Proposals, say a dozen? I am about to bring the matter under the notice of the Mutual Improvement Association, of which I have the honor to be a member, and I have not the least doubt I shall be able to collect £1 if not more.

The following additional contributions have been promised. The amount is made up to the 22nd of October. The names that have a number of a Collecting Card preceding have engaged to collect for the Institute, and in most instances have guaranteed to get not less than £1.

Brought forward from page 310	...	...	...	£967	1	8
Rix Kerry, Somerleyton, Lowestoft, <i>paid</i>...	...	...	...	...	0	3
Rowe William, Chapel street, Chorley, <i>paid</i>	...	...	...	...	0	5
459 Pilkington W., Goulden street Fire station, Manchester						
460 Holt T., Mount Pleasant, Walmersley, near Bury, Lancashire						
Stoks E., with Messrs Hesp, Fenton, and Owen, solicitors, Huddersfield, <i>paid</i>	...	...	...	...	1	0
461 Hancock H. W., 61 Waterloo road, Burslem						
Turner A., Pickley green, Westleigh, Leigh, <i>paid</i> (card 345)	...	...	...	...	0	7
462 Denney John Edwin, Brentwood, Essex						
Total	...	...	...	£968	17	8

WORDZWSRR.

A *Lektur* deliverd by *Ser Jon Dyk Kolrij*, M.P. for Ekseter, H.M.'s Atsni-Jeneral, befor de Literari Sosjeti ov Ekseter, in Epril, 1873.

Æ & it, nør dout, tu de fakt ov havij had de onor tu represent Ekseter in Parliament for ssm yårz, dat i hav bin rekwested tu apir befor u tu-njt in de kapasiti ov lekturer. It haz in konsekwens kost mi nør smol trsbel tu konsider and determin whot sssbjekt i sud guz for mi diskørs. Æ

wist tu guz ssm sssbjekt whig, at eni ret, kud du nør har and ov whig i am not hœlli ignorant; bst i hav found task ov selekfon bi nør minz izi. Inosent sssbjekts ind abound; bst de nolej ov dem pozest bi a man imerst biznes and hœlli okupjd wið de leborz ov psblik lf, iz ikwali absndant. Men, nør dout, habitqali lektur sssbjekts ov whig de nør nstij and snderstand nstij, a az tu whig i sud tijk, if de hav komon modesti, de mæ bi veri konfss ov der ignorans. Æiz ekzampelz ar serte at wns amuzij and amezij; bst i du not dezjr dat tonisment sud tempt mi intu imitefon. Whot i am abo tu le befor u, if not nu, fal, i hœp, bi tru; if familiar, iz, i tijk, important; and it dsz not olwez folo, dat wh iz tru and familiar iz sør praktikali aksepted and akted o az tu mek insistens on it nidles.

Æ sspoz dat de majoriti ov u huam i adres ar engejd ssm biznes or profesjon; dat u hav tu wsrk in ssm or anoder; dat u kanot trit lf az a mir enjoiment, nor d olwez whot u pliz or whot u fansi; dat u hav toil ar strsgel and lebor, and dsl dvti, perhaps repslsiv, at li sninterestij, out ov whig ur lf iz for de mœst part me and on whig in larj mezur ur dez, perhaps ur nits, ar sper. If dis bi sør, in dis at list u and i ar at wsn; i wif derfu tu sssjest tu u de tru praktikal valq, tu ssg az wi ar, gret imajinativ and pœtikal kompozifonz; and az an e zampel ov ssg kompozifonz i wil tek de wsrks ov de pœ i nør best nekst tu Ækspir, de wsrks ov Wiliam Wsrdr wsr, and srj spon u der reverent stœdi. Æ am spik onli az a man ov biznes tu men ov biznes. Æ riali gr and profound men ov leterz i pas bi wið tru respekt. Æ hav der œn nobel wsrk tu du, and meni ov dem du nobli. Æ smart kritiks hu setel a repytfon wið a sn and dismis a gret œfor in a parentesis, de tu du der wsr whig iz not nobel, and tu der wsrk i liv dem. Let ss wheder for u and for mi der bi not sound and sensibel r zonz in sspœrt ov de œpinion i hav advanst.

Æ am not fur but dat in selektij ssg a sssbjekt for n adres tu u tu-njt i hav bin influenst in ssm degri bi a se ten perversiti. For i hav sin de lsv ov Wsrdrwst in pœted œlmœst az a diskredit and a diskwolifikeson for œ hœldij ov hi ligal ofis; and de fakt dat de Lord Canselœ kwœted him at a ligal diner, sssjested bi de konversefœ whig hi had had spon de sssbjekt durij diner wið œ Canselor ov de Eksœker and mijself, simz tu hav strs ssm psblik rjterz az inkoggruss, not tu se az indiketij serten wiknes and efeminasi ov mjnd. Wel, i admit t havij a pervers satisfakfon in tekiij a natural œportuni ov proklœmij mi ster and pœemptori disent from eni sœ nœfonz. Bst i hav a beter and wetier mœtiv for adresi u, whig iz dis. Æ stœdi ov Wsrdrwst haz bin tu m from mi gjldhud sør gret a kœmfort and deljt; it haz, s far az i kan jsj, bin ov ssg rial and abijij qs tu mi; de it iz a plen dvti ov gratitud tu se sør œpenli on œl fti œkegonz, and tu endeavor if i kan lid œderz tu enjoi whot hav found sør deljtful, and tu benefit bi dat whig ha found sør profitabel.

1. Rr: Ww, Yy, Hh.—Aa, Hs; Ee, Ee; Ii, Ii: Oo, Oo; Ss, Ss; Uu, Uu. Tt, Tt.
all, roar: way, yea, hay.—pat, alms; pet, age; pit, eat: pot, all; but, old; put, ooze. my, new.

Wærdzwsr̃, it iz tru, iz probabli nou, bj mōst ksl̃tive and intelektuāl men, admitted tu bi a gret and orijinal r; a rjter huw kompozifonz it iz rjt tu bi akwented az a part ov literari histori and literari edykefon. Fy wud nou ventyr tu denj him jniss or tu trit hiz stri wid kontempt. Nōwsn probabli wud dertu ekō or an tu defend de ribald abys ov de *Edinbsrō Revy*. Bst iz not jenerali aprijstet: aven nou hi iz far tw litel; and, az j fīrk, for de j̃dlest and wikest ov ol rizonz. s̃sferz stil from de impreson prōdyt bj atāks mēd spon a bj men hu, j̃ sud s̃spōz, if de had trj̃d, were inkepa- ov fīlīng hiz b̃tī and hiz grandor, bst hu s̃im tu mī er tu hav had de komon onesti tu trj̃. Fasenĩg spon a obviiss defekts, sizij spon a fy pōemz (pōemz admitij komplīt defens, and, ṽỹd rj̃tli, ful ov b̃tī, yet kepabel dout ov biij presented in a ridikyl̃ss aspekt,) de kritiks de *Edinbsrō Revy* pōrd out on Wærdzwsr̃ abys, in-ektiv, malignant personaliti, whig deterd de s̃nreflektij is ov men from ridij for demselvz and f̃ndij out, az de s̃st hav found out, de wsr̃flesnes ov de kritisizm. De stroid hiz populariti and bl̃ted hiz reput̃fon, dō de hav nō pover whotever ēver hiz fēm. Lord Jefri woz de offender in dis mater. E du not pretend tu js̃j ov hiz erits az a loier or a politifan. Az Lord Advoket and ord ov Seson, hi mē, for whot j̃ nō, hav bin mōr dan re-ektabel. Az a man hi had worm frendz; and j̃ du not ont dat hi dezervd tu hav dem. Bst hiz kolekted esez him tu hav bin az pur, az falō, az misteken a kritik az er s̃ksided in obtenij a temporari and faktif̃ss reput̃-ōn. If y luk tru hiz esez y wil f̃nd skersli an orijinal j̃ment ov hiz whig haz stud de test ov t̃jm. Ewen in de stansez ov Lord Bjron and Ser Wōlter Skot, de quiver- al favorits, huom Lord Jefri in komon wid everibodi els ezd and onord, it iz veri seldom rjt pr̃ez or for rjt rizonz whig y wil f̃nd bestōd on dem bj him.

Dat seg a man kud not mezur de gretnes ov Wördzwärsf,
 and woz inkepabel ov filig de perfekson ov hiz art ; dat hi
 had hav found him dsl, and trifling, and prözeik, and a pur
 rtist, iz not at ol astonisfin. Tu him orijinaliti in poetri
 oz az kslor tu a blind man. Dat hi sud hav persqd wid
 iter personal vjtuperefon sör pur and nöbel and hj-münded
 man az Wördzwärsf iz suplezant tu remember. Bst dat
 sg kritisizm az hiz (eksept dat hi woz olwez klir, inteli-
 bel, and desjded,) sud hav bin ebel tu prodqs de efekt
 whig folöd it, iz wönderful indid. “Yarö Ænvizited” hi
 olz “a tidiss, afekted performans ;” ov “Rezoluison and
 ndependens” hi sez, “Wi defj de biterest enemi ov Mr
 Vördzwärsf tu prodqs enifin at ol paralel tu dis from eni
 olekfon ov Inglijf poetri, or även from de spesimenz ov
 iz frend Mr Soudi,” (a sentens whig, in a veri diferent
 tens from dat whig Lord Jefri gev it, i sud dezfjr tu adopt ;)
 ov de “Öd on Imortaliti,” dat “it iz de möst ilejibel and
 snintelijibel part ov de psblikefon.” Äer stud de buti and
 endernes ov “Yarö Ænvizited,” de grandor and digniti
 ov “Rezoluison and Independens,” de intens and profound
 majineson ov de “Öd on Imortaliti,” tu konfyt de kritik.

Næ, Lord Jefri kwøted nøbel pasejez at lejt az sşbjekts for snir and for derizon. Bst de sentens ov de kritik jder sşuspended men'z jşjments or øverbør dem, and de pøemz wer snred. De pouer ov de *Edinburo Revy* ov dør dez, riten az it woz bj a set ov men ov splendid and popular abilitiz, woz indid prædijsş. It stopt for yirz de sel ov Wşrdzwsr't's pøemz ; and dør hi outlivd its kalsmiz, and found at lejt a jeneral and reverent akseptans, yet preju-disez wer kristed whig impided hiz populariti ; and øven nou de ekøz ov Lord Jefri'z mokin læfter fil de irz ov meni men, and defen dem tu de lşvli and majestik melodi øv Wşrdzwsr't's son.

It iz agenst prejudisez sꝛg az ðiz, snwꝛrdi and snfounded
prejudisez, ðat i protést. It iz not onli, it iz not gáflí, ðat
ðe prevent de formeſon ov a sound literari jsjment, ðe ðis
iz smtíj. It iz ðat ðe stand betwín wꝛkíj men, uezíj
ðát ekspreſon in de sens i hav eksplend, and a ríter hu mýt
bí ov sꝛg gret uez tu ðem and sꝛg an abjídíj ksmfort. E
fíngk Wꝛrdzwꝛt, wíd ðe doutful eksepſon ov Cæser, ov
hu m i am aſemd tu se i ðu not nó enſf tu form a jsjment,
a nem in our literatúr tu whíg Šekspir and Milton ar alen
supírior. Bst, ríť or roj, ðis iz not de point on whíg i wíſ
tu insist. Whot i ðu wíſ tu insist on iz, ðat for bízí men,
men hard at wꝛk, men plsíjd sp tu de tꝛot in de leborz
ov líſ, de stsdi ov Wꝛrdzwꝛt iz az helti, az refrefíj, az
invigoretíj a stsdi az literatúr kan sꝛplj. Hí iz de pœť
tu hu m uez and i me tꝛn wíd gret and konstant advantej.
And i wíl tel uez whí i se sꝛ.

Ferst, de man himself, hiz lîf, hiz karakter, wheder az a
 man or az an artist, ar ssubjekts for de stædi and imitæson
 ov everi hard-wörking man. Hiz lîf woz pur and simpel;
 i mît olmost se æstir. Wid veri narø minz hi sat himself
 doun tu pærsu hiz kolin wid a singel i tu duu whot hi ðæt
 hiz dūti, and akordig tu hiz konviksionz and tu de best ov
 hiz abilitiz tu benefit mankind. Nø mæni difiksiltiz, not
 iven de pæsur ov olmost poverti, diverted him for an in-
 stant from hiz hj pærsos, or boud him at eni tîm tu an
 snæwærdi kondesenfion. Nø mokeri distærbd hiz ekwanim-
 iti, nø snopopulariti fuk hiz konfidens. Hi belivd hi had
 a wærk tu duu, and hi did it wid ol hiz mît. "Mek yrsel-
 f, mî dir frend," hi sed tu Lædi Bomont, "az izi-harted az
 mîself wid respekt tu diz pœmz. Træbel not yrsel wid
 der prezent resepsion; ov whot momént iz dæt komperd
 wid whot, i træst, iz der destini? Tu konsol de afflikted;
 tu ad sænfîn tu delîf bi meking de hapi hapier; tu tig de
 ysg and de grefss ov everi ej tu si, tu fînk, and fîl, and
 ðærför tu bekæm mœr aktivli and sirissli vertuys—dis iz
 der ofis, whig i træst de wil feffuli perform loy after wi
 (dæt iz, ol dat iz mortal ov æs,) ar mœderd in our grevz."
 Agen hi sez, "Bi æfurd wid de desigon ov diz personz
 (dæt iz, 'de Lændon wits and witlîgz,') haz næfîn tu duu
 wid de kwestion; de ar oltugæder inkompetent jæsez. . .
 Mî irz ær ston def tu dis jidel bæz, and mî fæf æz insensibel
 æz iron tu diz peti stînz; and after whot i hav sed i æm
 fæur qrz wil bi de sem. I dout not dæt y wil fer wid mî
 æn inviusibel konfidens dæt mî rîgtînz (ævd æmæn dem diz

P p, B b; T t, D d; C c, J j; K k, G g: F f, V v; H h, I i; S s, Z z; Σ s, K z: M m, N n, Ū ū: peep, bib; taught, deed; church, judge; coke, gig: fear, valve; breath, breathe; sauce, size; ship, azure: maim, noon, sing:

litel poemz) wil kooperet wid de benjn tendensiz in human natur and sosjeti, wherever found; and dat de wil in der degri bi efikejs in mekin men wijzer, beter, and hapier." Wsns mör, hi sez tu Ser Jorj Bömönt: "Let de poet ferst konsult hiz ön hart az i hav dñn, and liv de rest tu posteriti,—tu, i hop, an impruvij posteriti. E hav not riten doun tu de level ov superfisal obzerverz and snfijkin mjndz. Everi gret poet iz a tiger; i wij ider tu bi konsiderd az a tiger or nstij." And in a veri sijn pasej in hiz femss Prefes, spikin ov de imajineson, hi sez: "And if berij in mjnd de meni poets distingwist bi dis prjm kwoliti, huw nemz i omit tu menjon, yet jststifd bi de rekolekjon ov de insults whig de ignorant, de inkapabel, and de prezsmptjss hav hipt spon diz and mj sder rijtjz, i me bi permitted tu antisipet de jsjment ov posteriti spon mjself, i fal dekle (senfurabel i grant, if de notorjeti ov de fakt absv steted dsz not jststif mi) dat i hav given in diz snfevorabel tjnz evidens ov ekzerjonz ov dis faksiti spon its wördiest objekts; de eksternal quivers, de moral and relijss sentiments ov man, hiz natural afekjonz, and hiz akwijrd pajonz, whig hav de sem ennöblig tendensi az de prodskjonz ov men in dis kjnd wördi tu bi holden in snidij remembrans." In dis spirit ov nobel self-konfidens hi tsrnd awe from Lsndon, from oferz ov lukrativ emploiment, from de fasineson ov sosjeti, tu whig hi woz bi nör minz insensibel, and spent hiz lijf amst de mountenz ov Westmorland in de stedi sndivietij psrsjt ov whot hi nq hi kud du best. Kompetens, if not welt, kem tu him in after yirz, bst kem snsot; a gret and jenqin popjlariti at lenf folöd him, dö hi had never folöd it; bst diz fignz did not genj in de smolest mezur de simplisiti ov hiz lijf or distsrb de repoz ov hiz karakter. *Virgilium vidi tantum*. It woz mj privilej when i when i woz yet a boi and hi an old man, tu spend a msnt in konstant interkors wid him; and i hav retend snidij rekolekjonz ov de digniti and pauer whig hi bör about him, and whig wer singularli impresiv. Bst hiz poemz ar de man, and whot i so, and i hop profitd bi, q me si and profit bi in de buks whig hi haz left behjnd.

Nör man mör dan hi, moröver, karid konsens intu hiz wrk. Hiz stjl, hiz langweij, wer olwez de best hi kud prodqs, and hiz wrks wer lebord at and korekted wid snkompromjzjg severiti. Ssmtjnz, it iz tru, hi in leter yirz korekted intu temnes de grand konsepsjonz ov hiz qf; bst hiz prinsipel woz hj and rjt. "E yild tu nsn," sez hi, "in lsv for mj art. E derfor lebord at it wid reverens, afekjon, and indsstri. Mj men endevor az tu stjl haz bin dat mj poemz sud bi riten in pur intelijibel Inglij." "Mek whot q du prodqs az gud az q kan," iz hiz koment on an anser ov Krab, dat it woz "not wsrst whjl" tu tek de tsrbel tu mek hiz poemz mör korekt in point ov Inglij.

Fardermor az far az literatjr iz konsernd, hi set himself tu a gret task, and hi komplitletli akomplift it. Hi had Kouper sertenli for a för-röner, bst from meni közez de influens ov Kouper woz limited; and dö hi presided Wördzwsrft, yet Wördzwsrft haz dñn mör tu mek Kouper aprifjeted dan Kouper did for him. Poetri hi found, in

spjt ov Kouper and in spjt ov Grö, överled wid snrial and afektasjon, severd for a tjm from de truuf ov natur, ar beksm qsles and inefektiv for psrposez ov refrefjment an impruvment. Hi set himself tu brig Poetri bak tu sirplisiti and truuf; hi sent her wsns mör tu Natur for himejez, and tu de hart ov man for her fots; and krieto—az hi haz sed himself, everi gret poet msst krieto—test bi whig hi woz himself tu bi relift. In de best se hi revolusjonizd de stjl ov Inglij literatjr. Se whot me wil, veri fq ov hiz kontemporariz wer not—der iz not a gr livij rijter huw haz not bin—dipli and permanentli impre bi him. In Brounij, in Tenison, in Ser Henri Telor, Maftj Arnold, q not önli kaq eköz ov Wördzwsrft fro tjm tu tjm; bst in dat whig at der best ol hav in komc in der simpel, direkt, enerjetik Inglij, q fil de influens stjl whig hi left behjnd him. Tu hav dñn dis, and tu h set a gret ekzampel and given fört a tigin for whig ever wsn msst bi de beter, konstitjts nör komon klem on pipelz gratitud.

Bst hi haz dñn dis besjdz in nobel wrks; in wrs whig wil never dj, whig ar az deljtful and refrefjg az de wij and gud. E du not pretend, in a fq hesti and dess tori remarks, tu ekzost de ssbjekts whig iven mj nolej him kud ssplj. E wil tek bst a fq ov de lesonz whig tigez, and point out tu q hou hi tigez dem. E hop dat bqtj and de wizdom wil spik for demselvz, and, if de gr man iz nq tu q, wil kindel in q a dezjr for a mör ekstend nolej ov him. E du not pretend tu bi qr tiger, bst i n not improperli, i hop, tel q huw haz bin mjn.

(Tu bi kontinjd.)

Nesesiti ov Indsstri.—Man msst hav okupejon, or bi mizerab Toil iz de prjs ov slip and apetit, ov helt and enjoiment. E v nesesi whig överkrmz our natural slof iz a blesij. E höl wsn dsz not konten iven a brjar or a jörn whig Natur kud hav sperd. V ar hapier wid de steriliti whig wi kan överkrm bi indsstri, dan wi k hav bin wid spontaniss plenti and unbounded profuzion. E bodi a de mjnd ar impruvd bi de toil dat fatigz dem. E toil iz a jõuza tjnz rewarded bi de plezurz whig it bestöz. Its enjoiments ar pek liar. Nör welt kan psrges dem; nör indolens kan test dem. E onli from de ekzerjonz whig repe de leborer. Eöz, den, huw wud v tu enjoi lijf's blesijz, msst wrk.

It iz our dñti not önli tu skater benefits, bst iven tu stro flouf for de sek ov our felo-travelerz in de psdwez ov dis wrld.

THE MINISTER AND THE ROBBER.

(Key to Corresponding Style, page 349.)

The following story of courage and presence of mind, though t scene of it is laid in America, comes to us from a German source.

The Presbyterian pastor in a small town on the Hudson River was clever and brave man, as the following story proves. The event to place in the autumn of 1860. It was Friday night; the good pastor was sitting in his study, preparing his sermon for Sunday, and so he was in his work that he did not perceive how late it was. Midnight passed away, and still he worked on. Resting for a moment, he looked up, and suddenly perceived the figure of a strongly-built man who was gazing at the pastor as if he was awaiting a favorable moment to interrupt him.

The minister, although very much astonished, preserved his composure entirely, and asked the intruder to sit down, which he seemed to do mechanically.

"May I ask you to tell me what has brought you here at such late hour?" said the minister.

"My intention is to rob. At the first movement you make to go

(Continued on page 351).

From "Æsop's Fables in Words of One Syllable," by permission of Messrs Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. 1s. edition.)

[illegible]

(Key on page 348.)

[illegible]

Ll, Rr: Ww, Yy, Hh.—Aa, Aa; Ee, Ee; Ii, Ii; Oo, Oo; Ss, Ss; Uu, Uu. Fj, Uq.
 lul, roar: way, yea, hay. — pat, alms; pet, age; pit, eat; pot, all; hut, old; put, ooze. my, new.

(Continued from page 348.)

alarm, you are a dead man. You have plate in the house, and me money. I will borrow that, and take this opportunity to receive" said the stranger.

"You are very open," said the minister, "and I esteem your candor, although I greatly lament your calling."

"Robbery, sir, is not my business; but I am out of work, my family starving; I am driven to this necessity. Before I see my children starve, I would take the lives of ten such as you are, if by doing so I could procure bread."

"I cannot see your face," said the pastor, "but I should take you for a man of good education, and with a humane heart."

"Well, well," said the man, impatiently, "you need not think to win time by a conversation. You know my business," he continued, approaching the good man.

"I pledge you my word as a Christian, that I will neither raise an arm nor keep back anything from you which is in the house. Be so good as to sit down."

The robber sat down again.

MARRIAGE AND ANNUITY OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(Key to Reporting Style, page 350.)

My hon. friend went on to say it was requisite that the Civil List of this country should be founded on an intelligible principle. Well, he contended that it is founded on an intelligible principle. You must proceed in either of two ways, either you must give the Queen a Civil List with a very large margin, and then you may fairly expect that he will not come to Parliament to make provision for the Royal children; or if you choose, you may give her a Civil List carefully adapted to the probable expenditure of the Court, and then you may be prepared to face contingencies. Which of these courses is the most constitutional? I affirm that the course actually pursued is so. It maintains the control of Parliament, it enables Parliament to observe the conduct of the Royal Princes; to back up the parental authority of the Sovereign, and to form its own judgment from time to time as to the course it may be right to adopt. But the doctrine of the hon. member, if it has any effect, comes practically to this, that we are at the commencement of every reign not merely to reckon the amount of the probable expenses of the Privy purse, and have a Civil List proportioned to that amount, but that we should also throw in a large sum to enable the Sovereign to make provision for her younger children, and thus establish to a great extent the independence of the Crown of Parliament, instead of its dependence upon Parliament. (Hear, hear.) If that dependence is to be established, as I hope it always will be, it requires the exercise of great wisdom and discretion on the part of Parliament to meet that state of things. It would be alike unwise and ungenerous for Parliament—for purposes such as seem to be contemplated by my hon. friend—to take advantage of that arrangement which binds the Crown to come to Parliament to provide for these occasions when they arise. (Hear, hear.) He has laid down something like a proposition with which I will grapple. He says there is no precedent for a grant on a Royal marriage except with reference to the succession to the Crown. That is in the first place not correct, and in the next place it is not relevant. As to the case of the Duke of Clarence, the third son of George III., the hon. gentleman is aware that on that occasion, when he quoted the language of Mr Canning, which did not fail to amuse the House, the House was willing to vote, and did vote, a sum to be offered on the marriage of the Duke of Clarence, although not so much as he expected; and that, acting ingeniously on the declaration which Mr Canning made, he allowed the matter to go by. But there is another case—namely, that of the Duke of Cambridge, who was the youngest son of George III., and in respect to that Prince, who had £21,000 a year, an additional £6,000 was voted in 1820 on his marriage.

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F. P.—If you will procure a 1d. "Compend of Phonography," you will obtain the information you require. Had you sent your name we would have forwarded you one by post.

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P p, B b; T t, D d; C c, J j; K k, G g: F f, V v; H h, A a; S s, Z z; Σ s, K z: M m, N n, W w;
 peep, bib; taught, deed; church, judge; coke, gig: fear, valve; breath, breathe; sauce, size; ship, azure: maim, noon, sing

DE DEZERTS OV AREBIA-PETRA.

Let wsn figur tu himself a land widout verdur and widout water, a bsrnig ssn, a skj olwez kloudles, sandiplenz, mountenz yet mör arid, över whig de sjt iz lost widout biij ebil tu kag eni livig objekt; a land widout lif, skorgt bj de windz; a dezert kssverd wid stonz, and wher de traveler kan find nō jed for a moment; wher nstij aksmpañiz him, and nstij remjndz him ov lif, a solitüd a thouzand tizmz mör dredful dan dāt ov forests, for de triz ar yet biijz tu de man hu iz isolated; hi filz mör destitüt, mör lost, in dīz plenz, arid and widout limits. Hi siz absv, ol spes az hiz tum; de ljt ov de, mör sad dan de depfs ov njt, önli apirz tu agen remjnd him ov hiz solitüd, hiz pouerlesnes, and tu prezént tu him de horror ov hiz situfeson, in remjndig him ov imensiti whig separats him from de inhabited world,—imensiti whig hi in ven attempts tu kros; for hsngr, ferst, and de bsrnig hit fil sp ol de moments whig remen tu him betwin desper and def.—*Buson.*

DE ETERNAL GUDNES.

O frendz wid hum mj fit hav trod
 de kwjet jlt «aisles» ov prer,
 glad witnes tu yr zäl for God
 and lsv ov man i ber.

I tres yr līnz ov argument,
 yr lojik lykt and stroy;
 i we az wsn hu dredz disént,
 and firz a dout az roy.

Bst stil mj hūman handz ar wik
 tu hold yr iron kridz;
 agenst de wsrldz q bid mī spāk,
 mj hart widin mī plīdz.

Hu fadomz de Eternal Not?
 Hu toks ov skim and plan?
 de Lord iz God! Hi nādejt not
 de pur devjs ov man.

I wok wid ber-hsft fit de ground
 yā tred, wid boldnes shod;
 i der not fiks wid mīt «mete» and
 de lsv and pouer ov God. [bound

Mör dan yr skulmen tig, widin
 mīself, alas! i nō;
 tu wsn fikst stek mj spirit klijz,
 tu smol de merit fōr.

I bou mj forhed tu de dssst,
 i vgl mīn iz for sem;
 and srj, in tremblin and distrst,
 a prer widout a klem.

I fil de roy dat round mī līz,
 i fil de gilt widin;
 i hir wid gron and travel-krijz
 do wsrld konfes its sin.

Yet in de madenij mez ov tīnz,
 and tost bj storm and flsd,
 tu wsn fikst stek mj spirit klijz,
 i nō dat God iz gud.

Not mīn tu luk wher gerubim
 and serafim kan't si;
 bst nstij kan bi gud in him
 whig ivil iz in mī.

De roy dat penz mj sol belo,
 i der not frōn absv;
 i nō not ov Hiz het,—i nō
 Hiz gudnes and Hiz lsv.

I dimli ges, from blesinj nōn,
 ov greter out ov sjt;
 and wid de gesend Smaist on
 Hiz jsjments tu ar rjt.

I lon for houshold voisez gon;
 for baništ smilz i lon;
 bst God haf led mī dīr wsnz on,
 and Hi kan duw nō roy.

I nō not whot de futyr haf
 ov marvel or surpriz,
 asurd alon dat ljt or def
 Hiz mersi snderlijz.

And if mj hart and fles ar wik
 tu ber an sntrid pen,
 de bruuzed rid Hi wil not brek,
 bst strejden and sssten.

Nō oferij ov mī on i hav,
 nor wrks mī fēd tu pruuv;
 i kan bst giv de gifts hā gev,
 and plid Hiz lsv for lsv.

And sō besjd de silent si
 i wet de mīfeld or;
 nō harm from Him kan ksm tu
 on ofan or on fōr. [mj,

I nō not wher Hiz jlandz lift
 der dreded psnz in er;
 i onli nō i kanot drift
 beyond Hiz lsv and ker.

O brsderz! if mī fēd iz ven,
 if hops lik dīz betre;
 pre for mī dat mī fit me gen
 de fur and sefer we.

And Hou, O Lord, bj hum ar sin
 Hī krītūrz az de bī;
 forgiv mī, if tu klos i līn
 mī hsmbel hart on Hī!

—Jon G. Whitier.

DE SL.

De sjt ov de si olwez meks a prōfound impreson. iz de imej ov dāt infiniti whig insesantli droz de fots, an in whig it iz lost. : . Wi lsv tu rekonsjl de mōst pr sentiments ov de sol, relijon, wid de sjt ov dāt si spo whig man kan never liv hiz tres. De erf iz kōltiveted l him, de mountenz ar kst bj hiz rōdz, hiz landz ar inte sekted bj kanālz tu konve hiz mergandiz; bst if de fī frōr for a moment de si, de wevz ksm immidietli tu ef dāt sljt mark ov servitüd, and de si riapirz agen jst it woz on de ferst de ov de kriejon.—*Madam de Stal.*

PHONETIC LONGHAND.

BEETZ GREV.

His versez ar founded spon de bytiful sonet "«In Morte d'un Fanciullo,»" bj «A. Maffei».

*Spon de kwjet, lōli tum
 wher mj swit bel dō slip,
 fer mertel flouers and hjasins
 i le, bst der not wip.*

*I der not wip dat fi haf sord
 awe fram grif and gron;
 i der not wip dat fi nou standz
 besjd de Feder's Pron.*

*Fi did not dj, bst raader herd
 a mesej in de njt;
 a swit, lo vais dat bad her sikh
 de Feder's Land ov Ljt.*

*Fi had not brid our ex impyr,
 nor bruk our wsrld ov rjs;
 bst, ljk a wonderij enjel, soun
 rebrnd tu Paradjs.*

—William E. A. Akson, M.R.S.L.

BIRMINGHAM PHONETIC INSTITUTE.—Resumption of CLASSES. Classes for Instruction in Phonography will be held throughout the Season, under the Personal Conduct of Mr R. N. Sheldrick, at 42 St Vincent street, Birmingham. Class fee, 5/. Private tuition One Guinea. [bl]

SHORTHAND CORRESPONDING CLERK. Wanted. One with a knowledge of French preferred. Apply, stating age, salary required, etc., to R. N. Sheldrick, Birmingham Phonetic Institute, 42 St Vincent street, Birmingham. [br]

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Printed by ISAAC PITMAN, at the Phonetic Institute, Parsonage lane, Bat to whom all communications, by Post, are to be addressed. Parcels may be left with the Publisher FRED. PITMAN, 20 Paternoster row, London, E.

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INTELLIGENCE.

Communications for this Department of the Journal, Notices of Evercirculators, etc., should be written separately from letters, and marked "Journal."

ALTRINGHAM. From *Edwin Shuttleworth*, 17 George street. My usual winter class at the Literary Institution in this town opened with a public lecture from Mr Henry Pitman, on the 2nd October, and there are now 8 pupils in it. I gave them their third lesson, in which we got to the end of the compound vowels. I have also a class of two at Mr Thompson's school, Belfield house, Bowdon. Mr Thompson seems anxious that the boys in his school should learn phonography, and doubtless in time I shall have a good class there. I have also one private pupil. Phonography, therefore, in this neighbourhood is pretty well known, comparatively speaking; but the advantages of an acquaintance with this beautiful art are so many, that I shall spare no pains nor energy in seeking to extend my knowledge of it.

CAMBORNE. From *James Dunn*, Trevenson terrace.—On the 4th October a copy of "Macaulay's Essays" in Phonography was presented to Mr T. H. Rule, on leaving the class for Australia. The presentation was made by Mr Trehwella, who offered some interesting observations on the thorough working of Phonography and its results.

DUBLIN SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION. From *T. Tatton*, Leeds office, King's Inns.—The annual election of officers for the ensuing year took place on the 22nd inst. The following gentlemen were elected for the respective offices:—

President—Thomas Tatton. *Vice-president*—John Kelly. *Treasurer*—Robert Roe. *Committee*—A. Ganly, H. Mowatt, jun., J. Hadd, Wainhouse, and P. Wayland. *Secretary*—Richard Field. The annual dinner was fixed for the 8th November.

EDINBURGH. From *W. Hogg*, 11 Dundas street.—During the session that has passed my pupils have numbered 80 in all. Only one scholar has learned Phonography with me during the past year.

MELBOURNE, Victoria. From *John T. C. Cook*, 9 Lonsdale street.—On the 18th August I delivered a paper before the Lennox street Young Men's Christian Association on phonetic shorthand. The appearance of my essay on a small piece of paper, containing 3,800 words, seemed to astonish the audience. The astonishment was considerably increased when other phonographers present, read considerable portions of it. I had an old phonographer for a chairman. The subject was discussed in a rational spirit, and good will came out of it.

[The case of the phonographic reporter, referred to by Mr Cook in page 202, is that of a young man who was going to New Zealand, to

report the Parliament there. The writer does not speak of the general salaries of reporters in Melbourne, which, Mr Cook says, range from £4 to £6 per week. Mr Cook sends his minutely written essay to us for inspection. The piece of paper measures 3½ inches by 3½, and is written on one side only. We think it is better to write Phonography in characters of the ordinary size.—*Ed.*]

HULL. From *G. Tweddell*, 16 Tynemouth street.—I have commenced two classes in connection with the Young People's Christian and Literary Institute of this town, one an elementary and the other an advanced class. Twenty-four have joined the former, and nine the latter. I shall give you further particulars at a future time.

INVERNESS. From *John Bain*, Telford road.—It was my intention at the earnest solicitation of a number of young men in Inverness, to open a class for the teaching of Phonography, as soon as the Secretary of the Phonetic Society would certify my qualification for the duty. I have apparently been too late, for Mr William Payne, of the *Highlander* here, is to open a class on Tuesday next, in the ante-room of the Young Men's Phonographic Association. 10s. each pupil for 14 lessons, or 21s. for private teaching. There was not a sentence spoken about Phonography in Inverness for four or five years until I, your solitary pupil here, introduced the matter anew; and now it is spoken of with a relish, and a desire to court its powers. I shall not fail to report progress.

LEICESTER. From *John R. Thorpe*, Working Men's College, Union street.—Our present session commenced on the 14th October. Our practice night is on Tuesday evening. We have three classes: an elementary class for beginners, from 8 to 9; a class for dictation in the Corresponding Style, from 8 to 9; and a class for advanced writers, from 9 to 10. At our last meeting we had an attendance of 50. This is a most gratifying result, and augurs well for the future of Phonography in this town. I have a most energetic helper in the person of Mr Land, a member of the Phonetic Society, who conducts the dictation class.

LONDON. From *R. W. Martin*, 53 Cumberland street.—Death strikes us in the midst of life. On the 25th October one of the best workers in London for the phonographic cause was removed to another world. Born in 1847, Mr Roberts was in his 27th year when he met with his untimely fate. An errand boy in a Parisian Bank in 1860, and a B.A. in 1870. This fact should be sufficient to encourage every phonographer who had the honour and the pleasure of being acquainted with my departed friend.

On the 24th October he attended the South Belgravia Phonetic Institute, and in his usual pleasant way exhorted the learners of Phonography to "go ahead." The same night his sister and I accompanied him as far as the Woolwich railway station, and about 7 o'clock on the following evening he reached Paris. A couple of hours after, in company with several of his brother reporters, he went for a row on the river. There was a foul, the boat capsized, and Mr Roberts was no more. Whether he could swim or not has not been ascertained; but several reporters sprang into the water to assist him. It was too late, however, for although his body was recovered, life was extinct. There was inquiry into the cause of his death, and the Parisian jury strongly censured the folly of going on the river after nightfall.

On the 30th October the remains of Mr Roberts were conveyed to the cemetery of *Pere la Chaise*, the largest and most beautiful in the world. He was buried according to the Roman Catholic rites,

P p, B b; T t, D d; C c, J j; K k, G g: F f, V v; H h, A a; S s, Z z; Σ s, Z z: M m, N n, W w:
peep, bib; taught, deed; church, judge; coke, gig: fear, valve; breath, breathe; sauce, size; ship, azure: main, noon, sing:

and about 50 English and French reporters attended to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed. The meetings of the South Belgravia Phonetic Institute have been suspended in consequence of this event. Several of the leading members have not yet returned from France.

Mr Roberts learned Phonography about three years ago, and since that time he has been indefatigable in his endeavors to propagate the beautiful art. He could never speak too highly of it. Spending most of his time in France, he could not easily teach the art himself, but whenever he was in England he was ever ready to recommend it by every possible argument. Especially to young people would he address himself, for he considered it far better to spend their time on Phonography, than on theatres, smoking, or drinking.

LONDON. From *Samuel Keyworth*, 7 Grove terrace, Notting hill.—On Thursday, 23rd October, I read a paper on the "Reformation of the English Language," before the members of the Horbury Young Men's Society. Having made some remarks on language in general, I proceeded to speak more particularly of the English language, its beauty, superiority, and universality; drawing the inference that a better mode of representing it was desirable, and necessary. The defectiveness of the alphabet was then shown, and the consequent inconsistencies of the spelling. As a remedy to all this, I introduced the phonetic alphabet and the phonetic system of spelling. The subject was well received, and elicited some interesting inquiries from the chairman and others. Among the latter was the following, which I should be glad to have brought before your notice.—"If the phonetic alphabet were generally adopted, would it be necessary for the children of the future to learn both alphabets in order to read the existing literature?"

[Children who had learned to read in phonetic books would never lose the power of reading such books; and they would save, at the lowest computation, one or two years of their learning period of life, by acquiring the power to read the present books through the medium of phonetic books.—*Ed.*]

MORPETH. From *J. C. Moor*, Bridge street.—I am now stationed at Morpeth, as correspondent for the *Newcastle Daily and Weekly Chronicle*; a post which is certainly superior to any I have yet held, and one for which I am in a great measure indebted to your system.

NORWICH. From *Duncan Williamson*, 12 Brunswick terrace.—Many of my late pupils have expressed a desire to form themselves into a Society, like the Societies formed in Glasgow and other places, and I believe steps will be taken to this end immediately. I wish to inform all phonetic shorthand writers in this city that the Society will be open to all, and they are hereby invited to assist in its formation.

PHONETIC INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

From *J. T. C. Cook*, 9 Lonsdale street west, Melbourne, Victoria.—Enclosed you will find P.O.O. for £9, which place to my credit, and charge me with the list of subscriptions, £7 19s. 6d. to the phonetic Building Fund, which I append to this letter. I am sorry to think that the list should be so small. I expected that I should have been able to raise £10, besides my own subscription, but I have failed. From the majority of those to whom I sent a Proposal, I have not yet heard. I tried hard to convince myself that three guineas would be enough for me to give, but I could not succeed in doing so; I have therefore given £5, which is more than I can well afford, but I feel I could not give for a better object.

Cook John T. C., Melbourne	£5	0	0	From Mr Mills, Sydney, I	
Harry E. C., Northcote	...	0	5	have received the following:	
Richardson J. F., Melbourne	0	10	0	Mills M., Sydney, N.S.W.	0 5 0
McLintock A. L., Northcote	0	2	6	Corbett H., Sydney, N.S.W.	0 5 0
Dyson H., Northcote	...	0	3	Patrick R., Sydney, N.S.W.	0 5 0
Archibald J. F., Warrnambool	0	5	0	Ramsay J., Sydney, N.S.W.	0 2 6
Glass J. A., Armidale, N.S.W.	0	7	0		
Moody Claude L., Melbourne	0	10	0	Total	...

From *Arthur Ganly*, 51 Lower Gardner street, Dublin.—I send you, with very great pleasure, a cheque for £5, from Edward Cecil Guinness, esq., D.L., etc. He gave the money because he very much approved of the object for which it is intended, namely, the building of a Phonetic Institute at Bath, and placed it entirely under your

control. Mr Guinness is an expert writer of your system of shorthand and reads your shorthand books.

From *H. J. Palmer*, Northgate cottage, Wotton, near Gloucester.—As a phonographer and a member of the Phonetic Society, I am afraid I have remained inexcusably inactive in the promotion of your scheme for the erection of a Phonetic Institute: More inexcusably still will my ingratitude appear, when I relate the circumstances under which I became aware of the movement. But out of reverence for, and belief in, an ancient truism relative to "open confession," will do so notwithstanding. The very day on which the *Phonetic Journal*, containing the Proposal for a new Phonetic Institute, was published, I was in Bath for the first time in my life, and having become acquainted with Phonography some time previously, I was naturally desirous of seeing the Phonetic Institute, which I had built in my mind, magnificently, long before. The first disappointment I experienced was the difficulty I encountered in finding Parsonage lane for I had conceived that this was one of those lanes which, though originally of low degree, had, by reason of perseverance and industry risen so far above its contemporary thoroughfares, as to be eligible for the dignity of the name "street." At length I and my friend came upon a lane—a *bona fide* lane—such a lane as I thought could hardly have been existing in the "Queen city of the west," a little way up which, and by the side of a slaughter-house, we came to a door, over which was printed phonetically, "Pitman's Phonetic Institute. Farewell my dreams of architectural excellence and salubrious situation. The creaking stairs dispel my ideal entrance, and as I reach the top I am impressed with the fact that from a wretched top-floor tenement, "neither wind nor water-proof," has emanated the germ of the great reform of English orthography, and the most universal system of stenography extant. In the same hour that I became acquainted with these things, I read on the cliff overlooking Bath [Beechen cliff] your Proposal for the remedy; and though the mortal resolve then taken, to do my share towards your object, has been tardily carried out, yet I hope the deed will be acceptable. If you will kindly forward me a card I will do what I can to collect £ towards a building fit to entertain Phonography and Phonetic Spelling.

The following additional contributions have been promised. The amount is made up to the 29th of October. The names that have number of a Collecting Card preceding have engaged to collect for the Institute, and in most instances have guaranteed to get not less than £

Brought forward from page 346	...	...	...	£968 17
Phillips Rev. J., 102 Abington street, Northampton, paid (in addition to the £1 promised on card 169)	...	...	...	1 0
463 Jones R. E., care of Mr John Jones, printing office, Conway	...	...	...	0 15
McPherson Peter, Brachead, Baillieston, paid	...	...	...	0 15
464 Sisson R. F., Talardy, St Asaph	...	...	...	0 15
465 G., 20 Howard street, Stockport	...	...	...	0 15
Dodgson John, Stanley colliery, 2/6. Ferguson J., Scotswood, 1/; per Mr J. C. Moor, Morpeth, paid	...	...	...	0 3
466 Palmer H. J., Northgate cottage, Wotton, nr. Gloucester	...	...	...	0 1
467 Twaites T. W., 1 Rock mount, Upper Ryland rd., Birmingham	...	...	...	0 2
Burke Patrick, Royal Irish Constabulary, Kilmurry-i-brickane, co. Clare, Ireland, paid	...	...	...	0 2
468 Beck J. T., 66 Aubrey street, Everton, Liverpool	...	...	...	0 1
Cottrill J. H., 92 King street, Salford, Manchester, paid	...	...	...	5 0
Cook John T. C., 9 Lonsdale street west, Melbourne, paid	...	...	...	2 19
Collection by ditto, as above, paid	...	...	...	2 19
469 Birkett J. H., care of Mr E. B. Mountains, Alford, Lincolnshire	...	...	...	2 19
Total	...	...	...	£978 19

W 8 R D Z W 8 R R.

(Continued from page 348.)

Ferst, hi sɔz ɔs, az nɔ sɔder man haz dɔn, ɔe glɔri, ɔe bɔti, ɔe hɔlines ov Netɔr; hi spiritɔalɔzeɔ for ɔs ɔe ouward wɔrld; and ɔat wið nɔ wik and sentimental, bɔ wið a ɔsɔrli manli filiɔ. Hi ɔlwez insists, it haz bin wɔsed, ɔat Netɔr givz gladnes tu ɔe glad and kɔmfort tu ɔe sorɔful. It iz not ɔnli ɔat hiz deskripɔnz ov netɔr ar sɔ tru and sɔ fref, ɔat ridiɔ him after a hard ɔe'z wɔrk

L l, R r: W w, Y y, H h. — A a, H s; E e, E e; I i, I i: O o, O o; S s, S s; U u, U u. F f, U u.
 lull, roar: way, yea, hay. — pat, alms; pet, age; pit, eat: pot, all; but, old; put, ooze. my, new.

Waking out amysst de fildz and hilz; bst dat hi stips
 em in an idial ljt, dat hi fedz spon dem

de glim—
 de ljt dat never woz on si or land;
 de konsekrejon and de poet's drim;

and dat hi meks ss fil dat wnderful konekjon betwin ne-
 r and de sol ov man, whig iz indid mistiriss, bst whig
 ez hui hav felt it kanot denj; and dez hui beliv dat de
 m Olmjt God krieded bot, wil not bi inkliind tu dout.

If i wer tu rid tu u ol de pasejez, or iven meni ov dem
 hig mek gud dis point, i jud kip u hir til midnjt. U
 id not bi afred. F wil trsbel u bst wid tuu or tri. In
 Hart Lip Wel," for instans, de stori iz dat a njt gest a
 tag a hol de loy, and de stag at last, wid tri gret lips
 oun a stip hil, fel doun and did on de brink ov a sprig ov
 woter. De njt bilt a plezur hous der, bst at de det ov de
 orem it had folen intu ruin; and de poet siz de ruinz
 and hirz de stori from an old sepherd hum hi findz spon
 e spot. And dss de poem endz:—

De sepherd stopt, and dat sem stori told
 whig in mj former rim i hav reherst.
 "A joli ples," sed hi, "in tizm ov old!
 bst smtj elz it nou; de spot iz ksrst.

"U si der lifles stumps ov aspen wud—
 ssm se dat de ar bigez, sderz elmz—
 diz wer de bouer; and hir a manjon stud,
 de finest pales ov a hundred relmz!

"De arbor dsz its on kondifon tel;
 u si de stonz, de founten, and de strim:
 bst az tu de gret Loj! u mjt az wel
 Hsnt haf a de for a forgotten drim.

"Derz njder dog nor hefer, hors nor fip,
 wil wet hiz lips widin dat ksp ov ston;
 and ofentjmz, when ol ar fast aslip,
 dis woter dsz send for a dolorss gron.

"Ssm se dat hir a msrder haz bin dsn,
 and blsd kriz out for blsd; bst, for mj part,
 i'v gest, when i'v bin sitin in de ssn,
 dat it woz ol for dat snhapi Hart."

* * * * *

"Nou, hir iz njder gras nor plezant fed;
 de ssn on dririer holz never fon;
 so wil it bi, az i hav ofen sed,
 til triz, and stonz, and founten, ol ar gon."

"Gre-heded sepherd, dou hast spoken wel;
 smol diferens liz betwin di krid and mjn:
 dis Bist, not snobzervd bi netur, fel;
 hiz det woz mornd bi simpafi divjn.

"De Biig dat iz in de kloudz and er,
 dat iz in de grin livz amyg de grovz,
 mentenz a dip and reverenjal ker
 for de snofending kriturz hum hi lsvz.

"De plezur hous iz dss:—behind, befor,
 dis iz no komon west, no komon glum;
 bst Netur, in du kors ov tjm, wssns mor,
 fal hir put on her buti and her blum.

"Si livz diz objekts tu a slr deke,
 dat whot wi ar, and hav bin, me bi non;
 bst at de ksmig ov de mjlder de,
 diz monuments fal ol bi overgron.

"Wsn lesen, sepherd, let ss tuu divd,
 tot bot bi whot si jez, and whot konsilz;
 never tu blend our plezur or our prjd
 wid sorz ov de manest jip dat filz."

Agan, let mi tek de end ov wsn ov hiz veri finest liriks,
 de "Son at de Fist ov Broham Kasel." De Harper ov
 de Klifordz iz reprezentad az sinj an ekzsting soy on de
 restorejon ov gud Lord Kliford, de Sepherd Lord, az hi
 woz kold, tu de holz ov hiz ansestorz, in de tjm ov Henri
 VII. De hol poem iz veri nobel, and it endz dss:—

Nou ansder de iz ksm,
 fiter hop, and nobler dnm;
 hi haf tron asjd hiz kuk,
 and had berid dip hiz buk;
 armor rsstij in hiz holz
 on de blsd ov Kliford kolz:
 "Kwel de Skot," eksklems de Lans;
 ber mi tu de hart ov Frans,
 iz de loyij ov de fild—
 tel di nem, dou tremblig fild;
 fild ov det, wher'er dou bi,
 gron dou wid our viktori!
 Hapi de, and mjt our,
 when our Sepherd, in hiz pouver,
 meld and horst, wid lans and sord,
 tu hiz ansestorz restord
 lik a ri-apirij Star,
 lik a glori from afar,
 ferst jal hed de flok ov wor!

Den de gret poet, lik Timotiss in Driden's jstli femss
 od, "genjd hiz hand and gekht hiz prjd," and endz hiz poem
 in diz slr, tender, elejjak stanzaz:—

Alas! de fervent harper did not no
 dat for a trankwil sol de le woz fremd,
 hui, loy kompeld in hmbel woks tu go,
 woz sofend intu fillij, suidd, and temd.

Lsv had hi found in hsts wher pur men lj,
 hiz deli tigerz had bin wudz and rilz,
 de sjlens dat iz in de stari skj,
 de slip dat iz amyg de lenli hilz.

Ssm ov u me no de liz i nekst giv u from de poem on
 de Wj; bst if u duu, u wil forgiv mi for remjndij u ov
 dem, and for remjndij sderz dat de wer psblift in 1795,
 twenti-tri yarz befor de psblikejon ov de leter kantz ov
 "Ejld Harold," whig ar so msq indeted tu dis and tu sder
 poemz ov dat rijter hum in hiz beser mudz Lord Biron
 ust tu afekt tu despiz:—

F hav lernd
 tu luk on netur, not az in de our
 ov jotles uj; bst hirij ofentjmz
 de stil, sad muzik ov hymaniti,
 nor harf nor gretij, do ov ampel pouver
 tu gesen and ssbdij. And i hav felt
 a prezens dat distorbz mi wid de joi
 ov eleveted jots; a sens ssbljm
 ov smtj far mor dipli interfuzd,
 huuz dwelij iz de ljt ov setij ssnz,
 and de round ofjan and de livij er,
 and de blu skj, and in de mjnd ov man:
 a mofon and a spirit, dat impelz
 ol tijnij tijnz, ol objekts ov ol jot,
 and rolz tru ol tijnz. Derfor am i stil
 a lsvr ov de medoz and de wudz,
 and mountenz; and ov ol dat wi beheld
 from dis grin er; ov ol de mjt wrld
 ov i, and ar,—bot whot de haf kriet,
 and whot persiv; wel plizd tu rekogniz,
 in netur and de lagwaj ov de sens,
 de ajkor ov mj purest jots, de nrs,
 de gid, de gardian ov mj hart, and sol
 ov ol mj moral biig.

Wsn mor pasej i giv u from wsn ov hiz les-nen, de, i

P p, B b; T t, D d; C c, J j; K k, G g: F f, V v; R r, A d; S s, Z z; Σ f, Z z: M m, N n, Ū ū:
 peep, bib; taught, dead; church, judge; coke, gig: fear, valve; breath, breathe; sauce, size; ship, azure: maim, noon, sing:

dingk, wsn ov hiz gretest pœemz, de "Prelud." It iz a deskripſon ov a pas in de Alps:—

De immezurabel hjt
 ov wudz dekein, never tu bi deked,
 de stejonari blasts ov waterfolz,
 and in de narø rent at everi tsrn
 windz twortig windz, bewilderd and forlorn,
 de torents fuitig from de klir blu skj,
 de roks dat msterd kløs spon our arz,
 blak drizli kragz dat spek bi de wesjd,
 az if a vois wer in dem, de sik sijt
 and gidi prospekt ov de revig strim,
 de snfeterd kloudz and rijon ov de hevenz,
 tumsit and pis, de darknes and de lit—
 wer ol ljk wrkingz ov wsn mjnd, de fiturz
 ov de sem fes, blosomz spon wsn tri;
 karakterz ov de gret Apokalips,
 de tips and simbolz ov Eterniti,
 ov ferst, and last, and midst, and widout end.

In diz pasejez de natüral imejez ar grand and larj, bst it iz hiz karakteristik dat hi kan dro de nøblest lesonz from de hæmblest objekts. "Tu mi," hi sez, "de minest flouer dat blöz kan giv

foets dat du ofen lj tu dip for tirz."

Tu pasejez j wil giv u tu ekzibit diz karakteristik. De ferst j tek on psrpos from de mæg-left-at Piter Bel:—

Hi røyd amæg de velz and strimz,
 in de grünwud and holø del;
 de wer hiz dwelignz njt and de,—
 bst netqr ner kud fjnd de we
 intu de hart ov Piter Bel.

In ven, dru everi genjful yar,
 did Netqr lid him az befør;
 a primrøz bi a river'z brim
 a yelø primrøz woz tu him,
 and it woz nstjg mör.

Smøl genj it med in Piter'z hart
 tu si hiz jentel panierd tren
 wid mör dan vernal plezur fidig
 wher'er de tender gras woz lidig
 its erliest grin aløg de len.

In ven, dru woter, erð, and er,
 de sol ov hapi sound woz spred,
 when Piter on ssm Èpril morn,
 benid de brum or bsdig jörn,
 med de worm erð biz lezi bed.

At nun, when, bi de forest's ej,
 hi le benid de brangez hj,
 de soft blu skj did never melt
 intu biz hart; hi never felt
 de wiçeri ov de soft blu skj!

On a fer prospekt ssm hav lukt
 and felt, az j hav herd dem se,
 az if de muvign tjm had bin
 a ðig az stedfast az de sin
 on whiq de gezd demselvz awe.

De last pasejez on dis sßbjekt j giv u ar from de "Prelud." Nstjg kan bi simpler, yet, snles j oltugeder desiv mjself, fç ðingz in literatqr nøbler or greter, dan diz ljnz. De ferst pasej deskribz hiz ksmig høm wid hiz brøder from skul tu fjnd hiz fader dñig; and in a fç dez hiz fader did:

Her roz a krag,
 dat, from de mitig point ov tui hjwez
 asendig, overlukt dem boð, far-streçt;
 dider, snserten on whiq rød tu fiks
 mj ekspektefon, dider j reperd,

skout-ljk, and gend de ssmit; 'twoz a de
 tempestuſs, dark, and wjld, and on de gras
 j sat, haf felterd bi a neked wol;
 spon mj rit hand krouçt a siggel fap,
 spon mj left a blasted høforn stud;
 wid døz kompanionz at mj sid, j woçt,
 strenig mj jz intensli, az de mist
 gev intermitig prospekt ov de kops
 and plen benid. Er wi tu skul retsrnd,
 dat driri tjm—er wi had bin ten dez
 sejsrnerz in mj fader'z hons—hi did,
 and j and mj dri brøderz, orfan den,
 folød hiz bodi tu de grev. De event,
 wid ol de sorø dat it brot, apird
 a çastizment; and when j køld tu mjnd
 dat de sø letli past, when from de krag
 j lukt in ssg ankzjeti ov høp;
 wid trjt reflekjonz ov moraliti,
 yet, in de dipest pafon, j boud lø
 tu God, hu dss kørekted mj dezjrz;
 and afterwardz de wind and sliti ren,
 and ol de biznes ov de elements,
 de siggel fap, and de wsn blasted tri,
 and de blik muzik from dat øld støn wol,
 de noiz ov wnd and woter, and de mist
 dat on de ljn ov iq ov døz tui rodz,
 advanst in ssg indisputabel seps;
 ol ðiz wer kindred spektakelz and soundz
 tu whiq j oft reperd, and dons wud driçk,
 az at a founten; and on winter njts,
 doun tu dis veri tjm, when storm and ren
 bit on mj ruuf, or, hapli, at nun-de,
 whjl in a grøv j woçt, huuz lofti triz,
 leden wid ssm'er'z ðikest foliej, rok,
 in a stroç wind, ssm wrking ov de spirit,
 ssm inward ajitefonz dens ar brot,
 whot'er der ofis, wheder tu begil
 foets over-bizi in de kors de tuk,
 or animet an onr ov vekant iz.

(Tu bi kontinud.)

"Everi gud akt," sez Mahomed, "iz çariti." Ur smilign in qr brø
 er'z fes iz çariti; an eksortefon ov qr felø-men tu vertuſs didz
 ikwal tu smzgivig; qr putig a wonderer on de rit rød iz çariti;
 remuving stonz and jørnz and sder obstrkjonz from de rød iz çari
 A man'z trui welf hirafter iz de gud hi dsz tu hiz felø-men.

THE MINISTER AND THE ROBBER.

(Key to Corresponding Style, page 357.)

"Now be candid," said the minister; "is this only an excuse, is your family really on the point of starvation?"

"My family, sir, is in the state which I have described to you: my wife is ill, and my children drive me wild with their cries for bread. The minister, convinced of the truth of the man's statement, said,

"I have a hundred dollars, paid me yesterday for my salary, as suppose you have heard; I have also some silver-plated articles which were given to my wife for a wedding present. If you spare the plat I will give you the hundred dollars, and twenty more which I have laid by to surprise my wife on the anniversary of our wedding-day."

"Well, do so, but be quick about it, for I must go."

"Just come here," said the pastor; "I must show you a picture. The man followed, and the minister opened a door and stood still for a moment.

"In that room, further on, the mother of those children is slumbering," he said, as he pointed to a boy and girl who lay in a low bed in the room before them. "She doubtless feels quite safe, because the sacred calling of her husband should protect her and her children. The money that I shall give you was to supply this family with what you unfortunately so greatly need. Here it is," said the pastor, closing the door and taking a roll of notes out of his desk.

The other seized it and turned away; stood still, and then turned round again.

"Sir," said he, addressing the minister and taking off the half-mask which covered part of his face, "this money burns in my hands; I cannot keep it."

"Why not?" said the minister.

(Continued on page 359).

(Continued from page 356.)

I am thinking of those children," pointing to the door. "Such those drove me to the deed which I have just carried out; but I that bread thus obtained might choke them."

"Well, come," said the pastor, "I think we can arrange the matter. We are twenty-five dollars, which I will lend you; they will support a little family for the present. The trust you have put in me by covering your face shall not injure you. Take this money, and come me to-morrow: I am sure that I can procure you work."

The man burst into tears, and, seizing the preacher's hand, he said: "You have saved me, sir. Had I succeeded in the deed which I attempted to-night, robbery might have become my occupation, and the children the children of a murderer!"

He instinctively followed the minister, who knelt down to thank him that he had preserved an unfortunate man from sin; and that night scene in the minister's study led to the robber becoming a faithful citizen and a God-fearing man.—*J. F. C.*

MARRIAGE AND ANNUITY OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(Key to Reporting Style, page 358.)

Therefore my hon. friend is not accurate in stating that these steps have not been taken by Parliament otherwise than in reference to the succession to the Crown,—unless, indeed, he deprives his own proposition of all meaning by saying that everything that is given on the marriage of a Royal Prince has reference to the succession to the Crown; and in that case we have a right to claim that our proposal could have the benefit of that principle. (Hear, hear.) But my hon. friend's proposition is irrelevant. The question is whether the aggregate allowance which is proposed is an unbecoming allowance; is it extravagant allowance? My hon. friend speaks of his 10,000 men of Leicester. I desire to say that I have more faith in them than he has; and I doubt whether he has correctly represented their opinions. (Hear, hear.) What is the real state of things? £130,000 a year is the aggregate of the incomes granted from the taxes of the country to the Royal Family, together with £385,000 for the Civil List. These sums make a trifle more than half a million per annum, and I ask whether, for a country with an annual income of at least 300,000,000, that is, after all, an extravagant sum. And not only that, but, looking at the number of men in the country who count their share of that vast revenue by tens, fifties, and some even by hundreds of thousands, we maintain that, under those circumstances, allowances of this kind must have some relation to the state of society, some reference to the expectations formed from those social relations and ties which it would be very difficult to break, and which it would be mischievous to break if the thing were possible. (Hear, hear.) I am sorry to find my hon. friend use against this proposal the argument that it was to be rejected because the Duke of Edinburgh was about to marry the wealthiest heiress of Europe. My hon. friend was well told by the hon. and gallant gentleman opposite that if he chooses to declare on his own authority this illustrious Princess to be the wealthiest heiress of Europe, he ought to know it. Does he know it? He does not know it. He has taken up the idle rumours of the poet-rumours doubling and trebling anything that we have the least reason to suppose will be possessed by the Grand Duchess. (Hear, hear.) I rejoice to believe, although we are not in possession of accurate particulars, that she is well endowed relatively to the usual rates of such jointures. But, I ask, are we really reduced so low that because a British Prince is going to marry a Princess abroad who has somewhat more than would, perhaps, be commonly found to be possessed in these cases, we are to go, cap in hand, to make that marriage, and to require and pray that there may be deducted from the amount of his allowance as much as may be added on from the other side? (Cheers.) Does the hon. gentleman think he could himself stand up to the face of that 10,000 men and make such a proposal? (Laughter.) For my part I reject the idea altogether.

PHONOGRAPHY AND PHONETIC SPELLING.

As some of the subscribers to this Journal confine their attention to Phonography, and pass by, if they do not almost condemn phonetic printing, while others think little of a mere system of shorthand, and consider the rectification of our orthography the lever that is to raise the masses intellectually, and spread the English language over the world, we think it worth while to reproduce here the following pithy and true remark from the letter of Mr J. J. Clephan, Stockton-on-Tees, when returning his copy of the proof of the new "Phonographic Teacher."

I think wisdom has been shown in adding to the "Teacher" a few

more abbreviating rules. I sincerely wish this revised edition an extensive sale. If people learn Phonography it is one of the best means of helping them to realise the great advantage of *spelling by sound*, and the necessity of re-constructing the orthography of our language on that basis for the better education of the masses. Whenever this, the *only true method* of reading and writing, is universally adopted throughout the kingdom, there will be perhaps little need for compulsory education.

THE REVISED "PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER."

The phonetic Parliament, as we may call the *elite* of the Phonetic Society, to whom, to the extent of a thousand persons, we have sent a proof of the revised "Phonographic Teacher," have added considerably to the value of the book by hints for its improvement and the suggestion of defects. We hope to have it ready by the middle of this month. We shall be happy to forward to any good writer of Phonography one of the returned proofs of this book. We have no clean copies left. A thousand were printed, and they have all been put in circulation.

THE PHONETIC SOCIETY.

- 3 Cameron Peter, James square, Crief: solicitor's clerk
1 Charles A. L., 24 Whitaker street, Rose hill, Derby: shorthand clerk
3 Cooling William, Wombwell, near Barnsley: schoolmaster
1 Hipp E. G., Tower House, Burgess hill, Sussex: tutor
1 Keohan (Kichan) Edmond, Main street, Tremore, Ireland
2 Swan D. L. C., 18 Castle street, Cupar-Fife: clerk
2 Tinkler John, 3 Park terrace, Stockton-on-Tees: clerk

Alterations of Address.

- Beck J. T., from 84 Wavertree road to 66 Auhrey st., Everton, Liverpool
Climpson Wm., from 26 Manor rd. to 37 Lorrimer square, Walworth, S.E.
Feltrup A., from Derby to Waterloo road, Ipswich
Hobday R. H., from Weymouth to care of Mr Blayney, Bridge street row, Chester
Otter W., from 52 Waddington street to 3 Charles villas, Albert road, Forest lane, Stratford, Essex

"Merry and Wise," Learners' Style. The conductor of this Magazine having had many applications for membership since the list was full intends to start a second part. The magazine is illustrated, and contains lessons in elementary drawing, painting in water colours, chess, draughts, endless fun, charades, enigmas, etc. Subscription 9d. Persons who have received an answer that the list is full can have their names put on the list at once. For further particulars, apply to J. Cooke, Chapel street, Alford, Lincolnshire.

Wanted members for the "Inverness Phonographic Miscellany" to be issued 2nd January next. Articles may be either original or selected, and are to be written in the Corresponding Style of Phonography. It would be desirable that the members belong to any of the Counties north of Aberdeen. If a sufficient number of members cannot be obtained in that district, the membership will extend to any part of Scotland. In connection with the Miscellany the following will be circulated:—Shorthand Magazine, Cabinet, Phonetic Journal, and Phonographic Standard. Entrance fee 1s., annual subscription 1s. 6d. Apply, enclosing stamp, to John Bain, accountant, Telford road, Inverness.

Wanted, a few members to complete the postal list of a new evercircular, to be written in the Corresponding Style. Entrance fee, 6d.; no subscription. Apply to Mr Dunn, 8a Canal road, Mile end, London, E.

F. C. S.—We shall letter the present volume of the Journal, at the end of the year, "Vol. 32," not "Vol. 1, New Series."

J. G. B.—The tick *h* before the stroke *s* is chiefly useful in the half-length consonant *st*. *Hast* is a common word in Scripture language, and the tick *h* before *st* is better than *st* preceded by two dots.

R. W. M.—The revised "Teacher" will be 6d. We do not contemplate making any change in the manner of presenting Phonography in the "Manual." It is necessary to insert in this book the elements of the system, and thus to repeat what is given in the "Teacher," because many persons learn from the "Manual" alone, which is, indeed, a sufficient exposition of the system for an educated person. The "Teacher" is required chiefly by persons not accustomed to books and study.

W. C. B.—Your writing qualifies you to join the 1st class of the Phonetic Society. It is neat, and almost faultless as to outlines. Notice the following words:—*useful*, *ys f l*; (a small capital *L* or *a* means the downstroke;) so in *usefulness*, *ys f l ns*; *learner*, *l r nr*; this saves a stroke as compared with *l rn r*. Make your upward *r*, when standing alone, slope 30 degrees from the horizontal. If you had sent your complete address, you would have received a card of membership in the Phonetic Society by next post. *Slough*, in Berks, is pronounced *Slow*, not *Sto*.

G. L.—We think that the *left-hand* curve for *fl* is best when *k* follows, as in *flock*, because if the hook be written small instead of large, it cannot be mistaken for *ff*, which, when followed by *k*, is written with the *right-hand* curve.

From A. H. M.—I have been in the habit of writing *printed pr n td*, not *pr n td*. I find a tendency to write *frn* when I attempt *prn* quickly. Would you consider this form wrong? [Certainly not. The reason given should be considered sufficient for deviating from the general rule to form (as to outline) derivatives from their primitives. In the other cases we consider *extended*, *ks tn dd*; *written*, *rt n*; better than *ks tn dd*; *r tn*.]

Correction.—Page 330, Building Fund, second column, line 1, for W. Sinclair £5, read 5s.

P p, B b; T t, D d; C c, J j; K k, G g; F f, V v; H h, A a; S s, Z z; Σ s, K z: M m, N n, W w
peep, bib; taught, deed; church, judge; coke, gig; fear, valve; breath, breathe; sauce, size; ship, azure: maim, noon, sing

CERTIFICATED TEACHERS OF PHONOGRAPHY.

Charles A. L., 24 Whitaker street, Rose hill, Derby
Hurrell Harry Edward, Sherbourne place, Mariner's lane, Norwich
Keohan Edmond, Main street, Tramore, Ireland
Nash Thomas, 2 New Ashton street, Trowbridge, Wilts
Traill Robert, Scottish Printing Ink Factory, Leith, Scotland

DE US OV AMUZMENTS.

Hi iz nō trū man hu kanot enter intū amuzments: hi iz nō trū man hu siks nōtīg bōt amuzments. Amuzments ar de interludz, de rekriefonz, de refrefments frōn intū our wōrk tu sēv s s from biīg sterli brōken dōwn bj per-petual toil. De gret point iz dat our rekriefonz bi helthful. For mīself j hav nō nōfōn dat bekōz a Kristian iz pur in spirit hi iz tu bi pur in joi, or dat bekōz hi iz an er ov heven hi iz tu forswar de refnments ov erl. De wōrld on meni sīdz ov it iz a gud wōrld. It iz a plezant, hileriss, and gladnes-inspirig wōrld. Kristianz ot tu nō hou tu qz de wōrld. For dem its fōuzand tēnz ov joi ar an inheritans, and for mīself j wil olwez protest agenst givig ēver de apointment ov rekriefonz hōlli tu de devil.

Ov kōrs dis impliz dat sōsjeti dōz not ekzist for *mir amuzment's sek*. It wud bi an oful degradefōn for Kristian pipel tu desend tu dis level. It impliz olse dat der ar toilerz wid de brēn in literari institūts. Rekriefonz ar for de yōg man hu stōdz, hu iz preperig himself, bj de stimulefōn ov klasez and lektūrz, for līf's dūtiz. Az tu de man tu huūm diverfōn iz de gīf tīg in līf—hu kerz for nōtīg els—hu iz tu jdel or tu frivolss tu giv himself s p tu enīfīg hīer—hu wud tsrōn ol hiz līf intū a hōlide—whj, de les sed about him de beter. Dis j wud sē, apart from sōg au sñhapi individūal, dat rekriefōn luzez its minīg and garm in sōg a kes. It iz hi hu stōdz in hiz spēr ourz, hu haz zest for amuzment in sder spēr ourz. Hou kan hi sñbend hu iz never bent? Hou kan hi fīnd iz hu iz never emploid? Fdelnes destroyz plezur insted ov prēmōtīg it.

Perhaps nō man oferz a beter ilststrefōn dan Martin Lūter. Never had mortal sōg a hevi task led spon him az dāt gret and teribel Reformer. Perhaps nō man ever had mōr delīt in rekriefōn. Hi wud plē on de flut; hi wud gambol wid hiz gildren; hi wud indslj in ever-reksrīg plezantri wid hiz frend; hi wud giv himself s p wid ekstravagant delīt tu de sōg ov berdz. Bj dīz mīrtz hi kept hiz sōl swit and hiz pōuerz fref, and fited himself for de wōrk whīg had bīn givēn him tu dū.

U ofen hīr ov de Puritanz, and dis haz formd our ad-jektiv Puritanikal. F imajiu der iz a gud dīl ov mistek about de Puritanz in dis mater ov rekriefōnz. F kan skersli tīgk dat de wud hav dōn de nobel wōrk de akom-plist had de bīn de kīnd ov men dīs term inkludz. Wi ar sertenli tōld ov Jon Ōen, de prins ov de Puritanz, and de vīs-Canselor ov Oksford Universiti, dat “hi deljted in manli eksersjzez, in lipīg, frōīg de bar, bel-rīgīg, pleīg de flut, and similar amuzments.” Hīz Puritanz, q mē relj spon it, wer far mōr jīnial men dan der enemiz reprezented. It iz de litel netūr dat kan ōuli bi grev; it iz de litel ne-

tūr dat kan ōnli bi fsnī. A gret netūr haz ruūm in h sōl for bōt de sīriss and de plezant.

Ai, it iz dis for whīg wi mē valū rekriefōn: it kips o sōlz swit, fref, and jīnial. And j hav ever found dat i klas ov pipel hu olwez frōū spon amuzments ar veri s plezant and disagriabel. De never, az it sīmz tu mī, kō dem enjoiments bekōz de ar demselvz gud, bōt bekōz demselvz ar sour. And sō far az mī obzervefōn gōz, d sour pipel ar bj nō mīnz de inosent pipel. Ur akrid mē haz sēmīg in hiz sōl whīg hi haz tu kip kerfuli hide Hilariti around an sñkaudid man haz tu meni revīlīg rē. Hi der not trsēst himself in de blēz. Whot wi nīd rekriefōn iz tu bi mēd mōr frendli, mōr interested in wō an sder. Spōrts wer plezant tu mī az a boi, for whīg m mōsselz ar nou not sōpel ensf; bōt j mē kip s p interest de yōg, hu dū fīnd plezur in dīz gēmz. And dis j a rezolvd spon—j hōp de rezolvfōn mē not fēl mī—dat whē j grō old j wil kip mī hart fref tu fīnd its hapines in wī nesīg sderz enjōīg pōrsūts nō longer aprōpriet tu mīsel —*Rev. W. Gest {Guest}*.

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BIRMINGHAM PHONETIC INSTITUTE. — Resumption of CLASSES. Classes for Instruction in Phonography will be held throughout the Season, under the Personal Conduct of Mr R. N. Sheldrick, at 42 St Vincent street, Birmingham. Class fee, 5/. Private tuition One Guinea. [b]

SHORTHAND CORRESPONDING CLERK Wanted. One with a knowledge of French preferred. Apply, stating age, salary required, etc., to R. N. Sheldrick, Birmingham Phonetic Institute, 42 St Vincent street, Birmingham. [br]

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AUSTRALIA.—The PHONETIC JOURNAL is on Sale by Mr Cook, 29 Franklin street west; or, Printers' Library, 4 Collins street east, Melbourne. Orders received for phonetic books and publications. Editor of the *Australian Phonetic Reporter*, a monthly shorthand magazine.

BACK NUMBERS of the PHONETIC JOURNAL All the back Nos. of the NEW SERIES, commenced 4th Jan., 1873, are in print, price 1d. each. Those who wish to have them to complete their set of the Journal for 1873, which will make a handsome and valuable volume at the end of the year, should order them forthwith—either through the bookseller, or direct, by post, from the Phonetic Institute, Bath.

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No. 46.—Vol. 32.

SATURDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1873.

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INTELLIGENCE.

Communications for this Department of the Journal, Notices of Evercirculators, etc., should be written separately from letters, and marked "Journal."

CROYDON. From *Robert Relton*, London.—The remark of your correspondent, Mr Sampson, page 321, to the effect that Phonography only lately found its way to Croydon, would naturally lead one to suppose that the educational attainments of that pretty town were at a very low ebb. I wish the new phonographic branch of the Christ Church Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society every success, and hope a large amount of intelligence from that quarter will make its appearance from time to time in this Journal; but it is a fact that phonographers existed in Croydon as early as 1842. In the *Phonotypic Journal* for February, 1843, Croydon appears as one of the towns containing three shorthand contributors to the "Phonographic Budget" of that year, and in the Journal for the month of August in the same year the name of Mr George Bailey, of Croydon, appears as a member of the Phonetic Society, or, as it was then called, the Phonographic Corresponding Society. However, Mr Sampson's memory is not to be blamed for this slight mistake.

FAKENHAM, Norfolk. From *W. R. Bird*.—The class formed in this town for the study of Phonography progresses favorably. It consists of about twenty members, which, for a small place like Fakenham, shows well; and it is intended to hold a competitive examination some time before Christmas. Mr E. W. Southwood, book-keeper, promises to give a prize to the successful competitor.

MANCHESTER. From *Henry Pitman*.—The result of my last year is a class of 20, composed of ministers, students, clerks, and a sharp boy from Mr Birch's orphanage, who, I need hardly say, will be a free pupil. I have also two new private pupils, one of whom is a student at the Owens College. The new College has been recently opened. It cost £100,000, and has to be extended at a future day. Principal Greenwood writes to the effect that the students want of Phonography, and he wishes they were acquainted with it, but he does not see his way to introduce the study at present. Messrs E. Meller and Sons, Estate Agents, 11 Chapel walks, Manchester, have asked me to recommend them a youth who can write Phonography. The number of youths who are studying Phonography in this city and district just now is very great. The sale of the phonographic books is one proof of this. The majority are learning in institutions and from friends, or are self-taught. I recommend the Journal, for it is the best pennyworth of Phonography ever published.

NEW RATTRAY, Blairgowrie. From *William Fraser*.—Phonography is beginning to spread fast in this small and somewhat out-of-the-way place. At present there are about a dozen writers of it, the greater number of whom have learned the art within the last twelve

months. No regular class has ever been established here, so that most of the writers have had to acquire it with a little assistance from two or three advanced writers in the place. All promise to become very good phonographers. An evercirculating magazine, conducted by myself, with ten members was lately started here, and is of great service to the less experienced writers. Through this medium, the errors in their articles are corrected and explained by the more advanced phonographers connected with it, a course which, besides doing much to secure uniformity in style, is alike beneficial to both parties. The *Phonetic Journal*, especially the shorthand portion of it, which is read by every phonographer here, is also much prized as a guide in forming a correct style of writing.

STRONTIAN, Scotland.—From *Donald Mackenzie*.—The legibility of Phonography is greatly under-rated, or at least, not strongly enough expressed. When I commenced shorthand I thought, from what I had read on the subject, that in taking lectures or speeches of any kind down in shorthand, I should require to vocalise them afterwards, if I wished to read them at any future period of time. Such, however, I find is not the case. I have by me now over 100 lectures I took down when at College, some years ago, and I find them perfectly legible, although I never vocalised them except while taking them down.

THE REFORMATION OF THE ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY.

A Paper read before the Kent road Young Men's Literary Association, by Mr Hugh Paton.

In these days of political activity, to men who think and act for their country's good, and therefore, we might add, to such a Society as ours, education is a subject that demands and receives, deservedly, more than an ordinary share of attention. When we consider the importance of the subject, we do not wonder that this should be the case. The man of education, who makes a common-sense use of it, is an honor to his country and a benefactor to his race; while the man of no knowledge is a drag upon civilization, a drawback to the nation to which he belongs. To those who have already mounted the first few steps of the ladder, while the base-ground of their ignorance gradually fades from their remembrance, the view of what may yet be obtained in the way of knowledge that may be put to practical account, is ever extending and becoming vaster and more attractive, and even in old age such as these are forced to admit that what they know is a mere nothing compared with that which they see to lie beyond.

Those who have experienced the blessings which education, like a generous benefactor, showers upon the human race, can appreciate more or less this feeling, and rejoice that the fact is so. But it is not the pleasure which the mere acquisition of knowledge brings with it that is the greatest blessing. Knowledge, rightly acquired, and rightly used, tends to elevate the whole nature of man, to raise him higher and higher above the level of the brutes. Under its refreshing influence his mind expands, his views are enlarged and become more liberal; and his daily life, showing these fruits, commends itself as a model to those about him, at the same time that he himself is in a better frame of mind to receive impressions that shall be good, and permanently good, in their influence upon him; and better able, as well as more willing, to strive might and main against the evil that is naturally in the heart of man. Not merely his mind, but his whole

soul is elevated, his nature is deepened; so that while sorrow leaves a deeper mark, joy is deeper also. Selfishness and distrust are crushed, and all that is evil in his heart is uprooted and cast out to make way for what is generous, holy, and pure. He thus becomes better able to accomplish the main object of his being here, that is, to prepare himself for a better and nobler life hereafter. It was a knowledge of the vast works of creation that led Sir Isaac Newton, whenever the name of God was mentioned, to uncover and bow his head in lowly adoration before the great Wonder-worker. And what a prospect for him to know that even all his knowledge was but a fraction, and that an eternity would not suffice to search out those works which were his especial and delightful study. The ultimate object of all knowledge is to elevate the heart of man out of himself up to his God, to know him as his Father and his Friend.

But those of whom we speak, even those whose knowledge is confined to the three R's, are comparatively but few. There are vast multitudes at our very doors, who may be counted by hundreds, sometimes even by thousands, in a single block of buildings, who are unable to read and write. To them the stores of knowledge, which others appreciate and enjoy, are a nameless void, and the letters of the alphabet are as meaningless as the hieroglyphics of Egypt. They care for nothing, they aim at nothing, they live for nothing, beyond the satisfaction of the sensual appetite that may be active at the moment, —beyond the comfortable passing of the hour. They know nothing, and alas! they wish to know nothing beyond the immediate sphere in which they move. They are to all intents and purposes dead in ignorance and vice, for these two go together; they are dead to themselves, and dead to those around.

The satisfactory removal of this evil of ignorance is a problem which has not yet been solved. Attempts have been made, and another and better attempt is now being made by our legislature, which, though it may have points of weakness, yet must carry with it the best wishes of all the intelligent inhabitants of our country. While these events are in progress, it may be well for us to follow the example of many of the most able and intelligent men of our time, and consider briefly the English orthography of the present day, the system of spelling the English language that is taught in our schools, and this principally in its connection with primary instruction. The words at the head of our paper, "The Reformation of the English Orthography," imply that we think a reformation necessary, that is to say, that there are faults in our orthography which may be remedied, and which are so serious in their effects as to require a remedy ere long. The difficulty of learning to read is a matter which even a very ordinary observer must have noticed. The bulk of the population is, of course, composed of the lower classes; that is, of those who have to work at manual labor in the mill or the workshop for their daily bread; and when we remember that these, the great majority of the nation, have to begin the business of life at the early age of twelve or thirteen years, it is patent to all that there is very little time before that in which they may be taught what it is necessary for the welfare of the people —that every man, woman, and child should be able to read and write. The head-master of the Hibernian schools, Liverpool, a well-known writer on this subject, and whose experience lies among the class of which we speak, remarks, "It is the universal testimony of teachers that the irregularity of our spelling is a serious obstruction to education. *The bulk of the children pass through the Government schools without having acquired the ability to read with ease and intelligence, or to spell with accuracy*, although these subjects, with arithmetic, occupy most of the time in these schools. It takes from six to seven years to learn the arts of reading and spelling with a fair degree of intelligence, and to many minds the difficulties of orthography are insurmountable." The same gentleman, on another occasion, said: "The number of children sent out of the Government schools, able to read a newspaper, understanding what they read, is about the same as the number of teachers employed; *we teachers generally manage to turn out one child apiece in a year.*"

The Report of the Birmingham Education Aid Society shows that "after a careful examination of a number of youths of both sexes, between the ages of thirteen and twenty, employed in the factories in that town, only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent were able to read a simple sentence from an ordinary schoolbook with intelligence and accuracy. What hopes can be entertained of the remaining 95½ per cent? Education, as regarded by statesmen and philanthropists, is a lever by which the

people are to be elevated, *but education, up to the point of reading and writing to any useful purpose, under present circumstances, not attained by the great bulk of the population.*" The cause of this we believe to be the faults in our orthography, and these it is our purpose now to consider.

That there are evils in our orthography a little careful attention will show. The most important of these are, 1. *That various letters or combinations of letters are used to represent the same sound*, thus making the correct spelling of an unfamiliar word impossible, or at least a piece of guess-work. 2. *That various sounds are given to the same letter or combination of letters*, thus making the correct pronunciation of an unfamiliar word impossible, or at best, difficult.

With regard to the first of these, namely, *that various letters or combinations of letters are used to represent the same sound*, few examples will suffice to show that it is a fault, as far as the practical question of correct spelling is concerned. Let us take the vowel-sound *a*. Observe, I do not mean the letter *a*, but the sound as pronounced it, *a* or *eh*. It is represented by several letters or combinations; thus, by *a*, as in *fate*; by *ai*, as in *fair*; by *ay*, as in *pay*; by *ea*, as in *pear*. The sound *e* or *ee* is represented by *e*, as in *my*; by *ee*, as in *feel*; by *ea*, as in *fear*; by *ie*, as in *believe*; by *ei*, as in *receive*. We might enumerate the rest of the vowel-sounds, which there are twelve, besides the diphthongal or compound vowels, but these will suffice. Nor is it with the vowels alone that we would quarrel; the consonants also are faulty in this way, though by no means to the same extent. The sound *s* is represented by the letter *s*, as in *same*; by *ss*, as in *pass*; by *c*, as in *face*; by *sc*, as in *scissors*; by *sch*, as in *schism*. The sound *f* is represented by *f*, as in *face*; by *ff*, as in *puff*; by *gh*, as in *laugh*; by *ph*, as in *phosphorus*. The sound *k* is represented by *k*, as in *king*; by *c*, as in *can*; by *q*, as in *back*; by *que*, as in *cheque*.

In connection with this difficulty of spelling correctly, I may mention two or three facts. In reply to a question regarding the Civil Service examinations, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "Out of about 180 candidates who came up, I think 120 were plucked in the elementary subjects of reading, orthography, and arithmetic." *Reading, orthography, and arithmetic*. These were candidates for the higher class of appointments. In his new Manual of Spelling, I. Morell says, "It appears that out of 1,972 failures in the Civil Service examinations, 1,866 candidates were plucked for spelling; that is, 18 out of every 19 who failed, failed in spelling." He continues "It is certain that the ear is no guide to the spelling of English rather the reverse; and that it is almost necessary to form an individual acquaintance with each word." Another fact we give in the words of the *Clinton (Pennsylvanian) Democrat*, an American paper. It says, "The spelling trial at the Teacher's Institute suggests more than can be condensed upon one sheet. Out of 100 common words the best speller among the 80 or 90 teachers failed in one, some prize-takers failed in four or five, some others missed over forty. The deputy State Superintendent declared, while speaking of the importance of orthography, that on an average the teachers of the State would fail in spelling to the extent of 25 per cent." We make no comment on these statements; they speak for themselves.

The second fault we find with our orthography is, *that various sounds are given to the same letter or combination of letters*. An instance or two will suffice by way of illustration. Take the first letter of the alphabet, *a*. It is sounded *ah* both long and short; long as in *rather*, and short as in *rat*. It is also sounded *eh*, as in *fat*. The letter *e* is sounded long as in *me*, and short as in *met*. *O* is sounded short as in *dot*, *love*, and long as in *more*, *move*. It may be objected here, that the letter *e*, following the consonant in such words as *more*, *more*, lengthens the preceding vowel, but what of *love*, *dot*, *shove*, *glove*, *live*, *have* (*gave* = *gev*), *done*, *none*, *come*, *some*, *are*, *were*. It would seem as if there were almost as many exceptions to the rule if we take into account their frequency of occurrence, as there are illustrations of it. See also the combination of letters *ea*, as in *break*, *great*, *each*; and *ou*, as in *sound*, *wound*, *soul*. There is also the combination *ough*, in such words as *rough*, *cough*, *bough*, *though*, *through*, *enough*, *ought*. It would be a waste of time to give more details than these are sufficient for our purpose.

Further, we all know that to a great extent words are mispronounced on all sides, arising from this very fact, that we are in the habit of sounding the same letter or combination of letters in various

ys. Mr J. L. Toole, the celebrated comedian, in his character of nmons, in "The Weavers," makes a bit of fun out of our spelling rds in one way and speaking them in another. He is reading a re-letter. "Should my *syt* (suit) be accepted?" "No, no, my r fellow," interposes his friend Brown, "call it *syt*." "Should *syt* be accepted," resumes Simmons, after a stare of surprise at friend. "Bnt it is not *syt*, it is *syt*; the word is pronounced *syt*." "S-u-i-t, *syt*; there it is in black and white." "But you are ite wrong, the word is pronounced *syt*." "Now look here, Brown, s-u-i-t *syt*?" "Yes, of course." Simmons resumes with a shrug his shoulders, which implies that he does not think his friend Brown ctly right. "Should my suit be accepted, I will live in hopes of ing you wear this bucket to-night." "My dear fellow, it is not cket, call it *buke*." "B-o-u-q-u-e-t, *bucket*." "But it is not cket; the proper pronunciation is *buke*." "Now look here, Brown, gives you the suit, but I sticks to the bucket."

Not, however, to go a thousand miles from home, we might ask, r listening to some of our most intelligent friends, is "p-a-t-h-o-s" *pos*, or *pebos*; is it *prejudis*, or *prejudis*; *akorn*, or *ekorn*; *lojik*, *lojik*; *ekstempor*, or *ekstempori*? And there are words, too, upon ich even the best authorities are not agreed, such as *tret*, or *tre ait*), *kognizans*, or *konizans*, *ider*, or *jder* (either). There was ne wit in an answer given by the Yorkshireman, who, when he was ked, "Should the word be pronounced *ider*, or *jder*?" replied, *Ouder* will do." This anecdote seems to be a new version of oue ated of Dr Johnson, who, on being interrogated, "Doctor, do you r *nider*, or *njder*?" replied, "*Neder*."

But let us pass on and consider the causes of this diversity. Perhaps should say, the cause, for we can only find one that is of much im- rance; at any rate we consider it to be at the bottom of all the mis- ief. It is the deficiency of our alphabet. A careful analysis of the ken sounds of our language will show them to be 36 in number, (in- ding *ch, j*), that is, without taking into consideration the diphthongal nds *ei, ou, ew, ai, oi*, which are really the combination of two sepa- e or simple sounds, but which, for their fused nature, ought, we nk, to be represented by distinct letters or symbols, combining in ir appearance perhaps something of both the simple letters of which ey are composed. Now, our alphabet contains only 26 letters, and these, three, namely, *c, g*, and *x* are useless; *c* being sounded t, is simply *s*, and hard, is *k*; *g* is used in combination with *u*, as ; and *x* is simply *ks*. Thus then we have an alphabet of 23 letters represent 36 spoken sounds, the spoken sounds being fully a half re than the letters which represent them. We cannot call this a py state of things. The natural results are as we have shown ove. On the one hand one letter has to do the work of two or three, h as *c* representing *s*, as in *face*, *k*, as in *can*, and *sh*, as in *gra- us*; and on the other hand, some simple sounds are represented a combination of letters, as for instance, the simple sound at the d of *faith*, which is represented by *th*; also the simple consonant the end of *wish*, represented by *sh*. A further evil arising from s cause is a series of what are called "orthographical expedients," re makeshifts. We have an instance of this in such words as *que, brogue*. In these words *u* is introduced after the *g* to show t the *o* is long; but this expedient does not avail us in *dialogue, nologue*, where the vowel is short. Were the *u* left out, the words ght be pronounced *roj, broj, monolej*.

Having thus endeavored to show, though but superficially, the ed of a remedy, we now come to the main point of our paper, ich is to suggest a complete reformation of our alphabet, which we sider to be absolutely necessary, if our orthography is to be freed m the many inconsistencies which make the arts of reading l spelling so difficult of attainment. It is a fact that bears its own dence on the face of it, that the use of the alphabet is to represent e spoken sounds, and all the spoken sounds, of the language of which s the symbolic representation. Therefore we contend that, if our guage contains 36 distinct spoken sounds, which we are prepared show if necessary, our alphabet to be perfect must also contain 36 tinct letters or symbols, representative of these spoken sounds. To se Mr Pitman adds two letters for the diphthongs *z, w*, making an abet of 38 letters. That a reformation of the alphabet, or an ition to the alphabet, would be of infinite value, not merely in ng away with the faults to which we have referred, but, what would urally follow from that, in rendering the acquisition of a thorough

knowledge of the arts of reading and spelling the English language a matter of comparative ease, and moreover of pleasure, we have not the slightest doubt. It may be said that such a revolution is quite impracticable, inasmuch as the etymological history of the words of the language would be entirely lost. Leaving that aside for a moment, we maintain, viewing the subject in its connection with primary instruction, which is the practical view of it, that a child of ordinary ability may be taught, by means of an alphabet such as we have referred to, to read and write the English language at least as correctly, as by the ordinary method, and in considerably less time. Numerous experiments have been made, and the results of these are something like this: that, whereas it takes a child of ordinary ability, with regular instruction, from four to six years to read the English language according to the present orthography with tolerable accuracy, it takes a child of the same ability twelve months or little more to read and spell as well and as correctly, by his being first taught to read phonetically, and afterwards romantically, by a comparison of one with the other. We use the word "phouetic" here in the sense of a letter for each sound, and the same sound always for the same letter.

In connection with the National schools, Portlaw, Ireland, what is known as the Phonetic Alphabet has been tried, and has been found to work well. Mr J. W. Martin reports of these schools, that "the teachers are all delighted with phonotypy, and work at it *con amore*." The opinion of one of the teachers there is, "The farther the children go, the easier phonetic reading becomes, and they are now able (after five weeks' practice,) to point out the letters with ease, and know the words before I ask them what they are." Mr Martin also informs us that not one of the children thus taught exhibits the slightest distaste towards reading,—a happy state of mind enjoyed by very few children under the present system.

According to these experiments, then, we see that there are four or five years left in which the children may turn their attention to other branches of study, a matter which is of the greatest importance to the children of the working-classes; and on the other hand, their interest in their studies is *drawn*, not *forced* out, so that there is less likelihood of their acquiring that distaste to study which is so common among children now-a-days, in consequence of the difficulties experienced in their early schooldays. In order to show that the knowledge of the present orthography which is acquired by this method is equal to, if it is not better than, that acquired in the ordinary way, we give the following extract from a private letter, written some time ago by Mr Colbourne, manager of the Dorset Bank, to a friend of his, a schoolmaster. He says, "My little Sidney, who is now a few months more than four years old, will read any phonetic book without the slightest hesitation; the hardest names or the longest words in the Old or New Testament form no obstacle to him. And how long do you think it took me—for I am his teacher—to impart to him this power? Why, something less than eight hours! You may believe it or not as you like, but I am confident that not more than that amount of time was spent on him, and that was in snatches of five minutes at a time, while tea was getting ready. I know you will be inclined to say, 'All that is very well, but what is the use of reading phonetic books? he is still as far off, and may be farther, from reading roman books.' But in this you are mistaken. Take another example. His next elder brother, a boy of six years, has had a phouetic education so far. What is the consequence? Why, reading in the first stage was so delightful and easy a thing to him, that he *taught himself* to read romantically, and it would be a difficult matter to find one boy in twenty, of a corresponding age, that could read half so well as he can in *any* book. Again, my oldest boy has written more phonetic shorthand and loughand, perhaps, than any boy of his age (eleven years) in the kingdom; and no one I daresay has had less to do with that absurdity of absurdities, the spelling-book! He is now at a first-rate school in Wiltshire, and in the half-year preceding Christmas, he carried off the prize for *orthography* in a contest with boys some of them his senior by years!" By the adoption of the phonetic alphabet, the difficulties that lie in the way of foreigners learning English, would also be done away with. The Rev. Newman Hall writes, "I met with a Danish gentleman the other day who highly prized the English phonotypic New Testament. It had been of great use to him, and enabled him to read [books in the common spelling] without an instructor, removing the greatest obstacle in ac-

quiring English, the monstrous anomalies of pronunciation." Examples like these go a long way.

Having gone so far, let us now refer briefly to some of the objections which have been urged against a reformation such as we advocate. Mr A. J. Ellis, a well-known writer, and the author of an admirable work on this subject, classifies them, somewhat facetiously, as follows: "There is, first, the Etymological Objection; 2. the Homonymical Objection; 3. the Pecuniary Objection; 4. the Linguistic Objection; 5. the Conservative Objection; 6. the Pronunciative Objection; 7. the Double-trouble Objection; 8. the Strange-appearance Objection; 9. the Vocalistic Objection; 10. the Book Dearth Objection; 11. the Typical Objection; 12. the Phonetic Objection; 13. the Inutility Objection; 14. the Partial-success Objection." Of these, only one, the Etymological objection, we consider to be of much importance, and it is so "more on account of the intellectual culture and influence of the class of writers who maintain it, than from its own intrinsic validity." Is it fair, we would ask, moreover is it practical, to keep up our orthography as it is, for the benefit of a few hundred or thousand scholars, at the expense of the time, the money, and what is more than these, of the intelligence of millions of the poorer classes, who are entitled to as much, if not more, consideration? We trow not. As opposed to these considerations, we think it a flimsy, nay, a selfish objection. But to take up the argument from the objectors' point of view. They say that the etymological history of the words would not be exhibited by the spelling, if the phonetic alphabet were adopted. We answer to this that it not important that the forms of the words *should* exhibit their history; moreover the present orthography does *not*, in all cases, show the derivation. The word *can*, one of the commonest words in the language, is an instance in point. The spelling *c-a-n* hides, rather than exhibits, the derivation of the word. It is a tense of the old word *ken*, and signifies "I have known," (for although the word now means ability, it originally meant ability or power, *obtained by knowledge*), and it ought therefore, in this view of it, to be spelt *kan*. Phonetically, it would be spelt *kan*. *Cat*, *kitten*, is another instance of this, so that in some instances the etymology of words would be preserved by the adoption of the phonetic alphabet, and in no case would it be lost, for it would be preserved in our dictionaries.

But a more general answer to the argument is, that it is not the function of an alphabet to show the *history* of words, but to represent their *sounds*. And after all, our learned friends need not be alarmed about losing what of etymological history the present orthography gives them, because the number of books already in existence is quite sufficient for the purpose of preserving the history of words. There is another objection which may occur, but it may be answered in a word; the Homonymical Objection. It is that such words as *rite*, *write*, *right*, *wright*, all sounded alike, but spelt differently, would have no distinct feature about them if written according to sound. To that the answer is simple. In speaking we do not distinguish the one from the other, and as the context is in all cases sufficient to show which meaning is intended, there is no need that they should be specially distinguishable to the eye. We have never yet come across an instance in which the context was not a sufficient guide to the meaning, and until we do our argument holds good. On this point we can speak from experience, that, though we have read phonetic printing for two or three years, we do not remember a single instance in which there was, or could be, any doubt as to the meaning of a word, arising from a want of distinction in spelling.

With regard to the pronunciation of words, it has been objected that there is a difficulty in selecting the proper pronunciation out of several conflicting ones; but that is the business of the speaker, not of the speller. We are of opinion that the adoption of phonetic printing would tend materially to correct pronunciation, inasmuch as the reader would pronounce every word as it was written, not as he was accustomed, wrongly, to pronounce it; and if half as much attention were in such case paid to pronunciation by compositors, as is now paid to spelling, these results would soon follow. This is a matter of great importance, and we think that in this way, a little time and consideration would remove, to a great extent, the many and conflicting dialects of which the various districts of our country are so prolific, bearing in mind, in this view of it, the great advance which has been lately made towards universal education. The Scotchman would no longer ask, "*Whor ar yi gan?*" Or say, like daft Watty, when offered

his choice between a penny and a threepenny-bit, "*Fl no gridi, i'l tak de wi yin.*" A Yorkshireman being asked where was going, would no longer say, "*Om bean whoam,*" or direct you go "*roit dean dir, and when da getst at botom, spor agean.*"

Such are a few of the *pros* and *cons* of this most relevant subject. We are confident that in time a system that meets the requirements of the nation more effectually than the present "effete and corrupt orthography," as Max Müller describes our spelling, will be adopted and we think that even in our own generation something may be done towards this desirable result. "Coming events cast their shadows fore," and this is verified by the fact that the spelling difficulty has lately been brought before many, if not most, of the School Boards of the country, by the energy of some friends of the cause. The subject has lately been considered and discussed by the Philological Society, the Society of Arts, and the Social Science Association. We would here quote the words of Mr Isaac Pitman, a gentleman who has devoted the best part of his life to this cause, and who is the author [at first in conjunction with Mr A. J. Ellis,] of the phonetic alphabet we have referred to above. He says, "It is probable, however, that as much progress will be made in the next three years by the acceptance of the idea of phonetic spelling by the public, as has been made in the last quarter of a century." We think this opinion has been more than borne out by the facts of the case, inasmuch as many of the able men of our time, who have been turning their attention to education, have felt and admitted, like Benjamin Franklin, that "something must be done;" and as they begin to get more thoroughly into the work of educating the people, they will feel more and more the necessity of action in the matter. And should we find that any of our hearers are led, by the reading of this paper, to turn their attention to the subject, we shall consider that it has not been written vain.

A PROVIDENTIAL RESCUE.

(Key to Corresponding Style, page 365.)

During a violent storm a vessel was driven upon a rock on the coast of Patagonia, and dashed to pieces by the waves. It was at first supposed that all the crew had perished, but a letter was afterwards received from one of them, telling how he alone escaped. He had managed to swim to an uninhabited island, where he lived for a time on some biscuits that had been washed ashore from the wreck, and herbs which grew in the island, and some sea-fowl which he killed with a stick. Happening to have matches with him, he succeeded in kindling a fire, which he fed with turf. To make his fire burn well he partly surrounded it with some planks which he had picked up among the rocks. One night, when he was asleep, the wind blew these planks into the fire, and they were burned. He thought this a terrible misfortune, but it was the means of saving him. An American ship happened to be passing ten miles off, and the captain, seeing the volumes of smoke rising from a desert island, sent some of his men to see what was the cause of it. They found the poor fellow crouching over his half-extinguished fire, and on hearing his story, took him aboard their own vessel. He sent the news of his safety to his friends when he reached the first port, and after a few months they had the pleasure of welcoming home him whom they had given up for lost.

MARRIAGE AND ANNUITY OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(Key to Reporting Style, page 365.)

I submit to the House that the real question is the reasonableness of this allowance. Is it to be a reasonable allowance in the aggregate? It is politic and it is wise that, with the sanction and approval of Her Majesty, instead of giving the full allowance to the young Prince while they were still bachelors, we should reserve a portion of it until they are married. (Hear, hear.) I say that we are acting on sound and wise principle. If, on the other hand, it be the judgment of this House, in the circumstances in which we are placed, that £25,000 a year is an improper and extravagant sum for us to vote to the second son of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, in the century and the society in which we live, and with the expectations which are entertained by a person of that station, then let us vote with hon. friend. I believe the firm conviction of the House to be in the opposite direction, and I entreat hon. members to vote by such a majority as will distinctly express the view of the entire Parliament that they will grant to Her Majesty a sum which we believe to be moderate and just, for I think that if we fell short of it we should fall short of the duty we owe to the Queen and the country. (Loud cheers.)

(Continued on page 367.)

THE OX AND THE CALF.

from "Æsop's Fables in Words of One Syllable," by permission of Messrs Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. 1s. edition.)

1. 6. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 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2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 220

(Continued from page 364.)

The House then divided. The numbers were:—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| For the second reading | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 |
| Against it | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Majority | ... | ... | ... | ... | —144 |

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

House of Commons, Friday, 1 August, 1873.

The House went into Committee on the Bill.

On Clause 1,

Mr C. DILKE said his hon. friend the member for Leicester had with the so-called precedent of 1818, which involved the case of three Royal Dukes who were then tied together in the matter of succession. In reply, the right hon. gentleman denied the statement that there was no precedent for a grant on a Royal marriage except with reference to the succession to the Crown, and after alluding to the case of the Duke of Clarence, he proceeded thus:—

But there is another case—namely, that of the Duke of Cambridge, who was the youngest son of George III., and in respect to that Prince, he had £21,000 a year, an additional £6,000 was voted in 1820 on marriage. Now, the fact was the Duke of Cambridge was married in 1818, but that was a mere mistake as to a date. The more material point was whether the grant made to the Duke of Cambridge with reference to the succession, and on this point the Message which came down to the House was clear. It said that after the vacancy sustained by the loss of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's child, his Royal Highness was persuaded that the House of Commons would feel it to be for the best interests of the country that provision should be made by Parliament for such of his Royal Highness's brothers as contracted marriage with the consent of the Crown. It, then, was a general provision, having regard, not to the establishment of a single Royal Duke, but to the succession to the Crown. In the cases of the three Royal Dukes were tied together. Lord Clarendon spoke on that occasion on behalf of the Government, and that a single marriage would not satisfy the anxiety of the people in respect of the succession. The Prince Regent had therefore offered such of their Royal Highnesses as were willing to marry, to propose to Parliament that some suitable provision should be made for them. It, again, showed that all three cases related to the succession, and the precedent adduced by the right hon. gentleman had no existence whatever. He might add a few words which were spoken by another member on the occasion to which he had referred—that when money was to be moved for in this way, the time chosen was generally when the House was very thinly attended. The grant was submitted on the 28th June. This Bill was brought forward on the very same day of July.

Mr GLADSTONE.—In answering this question I must express my regret that it has ever been put. I think that when a very limited number of members find it necessary to place themselves in such strong and marked opposition to the overwhelming majority of the House—overwhelming majority, too, without distinction of party—there is something like indecency in persisting in such an opposition. ("Oh, yes.") If the hon. gentleman has any complaint to make, it should be to the hon. member for Leicester. He referred to the case of the Duke of Clarence, and said it was a case bearing on the succession. My answer was a reference to the case of the Duke of Cambridge, and I said that, he being the youngest son of George III., if his case bore on the succession, the case of the Duke of Edinburgh, who is the second son of the Queen, bears upon the succession still more. The hon. gentleman entirely forgets my contention, that while the reference to the case of the Duke of Clarence was inaccurate, because it omitted to state that all the sons of George III. were included, which, as I said, entirely destroyed the force of the argument, the bearing of the reference upon the case of the Duke of Edinburgh was wholly irrelevant. We have improved upon the practice of those times. The practice then was to give the full allowance, or nearly the full allowance, without any distinct understanding that one grant was made to a Prince as bachelor and that another would be made upon marriage. Our time, notwithstanding the augmented cost of living, the allowances to unmarried Princes have been kept much below the scale of allowances at that period, with the view that other grants should be made upon marriage. Grants upon marriage, therefore, stand now in a very different position from that in which they stood in the reign of George III. I do show precedents from the reign of George III. to justify the course we are now proposing; but even if there were no precedents, the arguments in favor of this course would be perfectly valid, because the grants to unmarried Royal Princes now are grants of those which were formerly made, and which ought to be made, in order to enable them to sustain their position upon marriage. As the case of my hon. friend breaks down at all points.

PHONETIC INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

From *J. H. Birkett*, E. B. Mountains, Alford, Linc.—Please forward me a collecting card, and I will appeal to the members for subscriptions. I will give as much as I can myself, to help to raise the new Phonetic Institute. I am glad to hear that you have secured a good site for it at last.

From *Frederick Bond*, Egerton road, Fallowfield, Manchester.—With the invaluable assistance of Mr Peter Payne of Hockley, I have already obtained 28s. towards the Phonetic Institute Building Fund. I shall want, however, about a dozen more copies of the Proposal, as I have still to go to a few more persons. I should also be glad if you would forward me another card, as my present one is nearly filled. I am very glad the site you have chosen seems to please you, and hope that very soon you will be able to commence building operations.

The following additional contributions have been promised. The amount is made up to the 5th of November. The names that have a number of a Collecting Card preceding have engaged to collect for the Institute, and in most instances have guaranteed to get not less than £1.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Brought forward from page 346 | ... | ... | ... | £978 19 8 |
| Brown Joseph, Tregagon, St Teath, Cornwall, paid | ... | ... | ... | 0 7 6 |
| 470 Furbank A. J., 1 St Michael's terrace, Hastings | ... | ... | ... | |
| 471 Kent W. T., 18 Wood street, Brighton | ... | ... | ... | |
| 472 Fraser D., 2 Manor's place, Newcastle-on-Tyne | ... | ... | ... | |
| Macdonald James, Lairg, Sutherlandshire, paid | ... | ... | ... | 0 5 0 |
| 473 Bicknell Wm., 4 Primrose street, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. | ... | ... | ... | |
| 474 Meadows J., Parker street, Stratford, near Manchester | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ginness E. C., esq., Dublin | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 0 |
| Gulliver G. W., Semington, nr. Trowbridge, paid (in addition to the £1 promised on card 11) | ... | ... | ... | 0 4 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | £984 16 2 |

THE PHONETIC SOCIETY.

- 1 Ashby W. H., New Quay, Dartmouth: grocer
- 3 Badley E., 100 Manchester lane, Warrington: clerk
- 2 Baker Alfred, 102 High street, Lewes, Sussex
- * 1 Blackwell William 78 Church street, Dukinfield
- 2 Cnley A. T., Enfield town, Middlesex, N.
- 3 Edwards Edward, Maydens Alley, Romford road, Stratford, Essex
- 3 Evans S., 2 Peel House lane, Appleton, near Widness, Lancashire: clerk
- 2 Leaver Joseph, 36 Citizen road, Hornsey road, London, N.: teacher
- 3 Macdonald James, Lairg, Sutherlandshire
- 3 Matthews Albert John, Thornbury Farm, nr. Bradford, Yorks.: solicitor's clerk
- 2 Mugliston George, Chellaston, near Derby: railway clerk
- 1 Parkis C. G., West Cliff school, Ramsgate: head master
- 1 Roscoe John T., 7 Croydon street, Holbeck, Leeds: insurance agent
- 2 Rowell (Reel) A. A., Bleak House, Brentwood, Essex: tutor
- 1 Ryley John, Brook Field Farm, Burton road, near Derby
- 2 Squire Ernest, 31 Maismore square, Peckham, London: shorthand clerk
- 3 Strike J., Tower street, Launceston
- 1 Tilley George, Britannia place, Willoughby street, New Lenton, near Nottingham: mechanic
- 1 Wood A., 15 Rock street, Shieldfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne

Alterations of Address.

- Butterworth James, from 3 Adelaide street to 1 Winterbottom street, South Shields
- Harwar Walter, from 43 Carey street to Bell yard, Lincoln's Inn, London
- Hurdie Robert, from 13 Manor street to 31 Piccadilly, Manchester
- Joseph John, from 9 Princess street, London road, to 28 East Surrey grove, Peckham
- Jenkins Fred., from 26 Werrington street to 50 Regina road, Crouch hill, London, N.
- Luetchford H. H., from Carlou rd. to 10 Argyle rd., Mile End, London, E.
- Munro Jas., from Birkenhead to Ordnance Survey office, G.P.O., Edinburgh
- Pitts Alfred, from Dunstable to 9 Brompton road, London, S.W.
- Quick W. H., from 29 St Helens road to 34 Eccleston street, Prescott

Wanted, members to join a new evercircular entitled, the "Good Templar," to be written in the Corresponding Style. Good Templars and temperance friends are respectfully solicited to join. No entrance fee; annual subscription, 1/. For further information apply to the conductor, Mr W. H. Quick, 34 Eccleston street, Prescott.

To commence shortly, the "Shorthand Times," a new evercircular, written in the Corresponding Style. Articles to be either original or selected. A few members are wanted to fill up the list. Paper will be supplied for remarks, etc. Subscription, 1/ per annum; no other fees. For rules, etc., apply to the conductor, J. H. Birkett, E. B. Mountains, Alford, Linc.

J. R.—*Ln* (that is, the heavy double letter *ln*, ending with the stroke *n* at the bottom,) is a good sign for *learn* in the negative *unlearn* (*n ln*), but for the series of words *learn*, *learned* (past tense), *learned* (adjective), *learning* (*l rn*, dot), *learner* (*l n nr*), we prefer the light strokes and the forward motion of *l r* to the heavy stroke and the backward motion of *ln*. *L rn* is not so good as *l rn*, because you cannot make the past tense from it. The only cases in which we find the double letter *ln* of advantage in words, is after *f*, *n*, *r*, and the circle *s*, as in *feeler*, *fuller*, *nailer*, *roller*, *ruler*, *counselor*, etc. After *l*, *t*, *k* we prefer the forward light stroke *l r*.

P p, B b; T t, D d; C c, J j; K k, G g: F f, V v; H h, A a; S s, Z z; Σ s, K k: M m, N n, W w
peep, bib; taught, deed; church, judge; coke, gig: fear, valve; breath, breathe; sauce, size; ship, azure: maim, noon, sing

R. R.—We have no early volumes of this Journal in stock. They were all distributed to the Free Libraries throughout the country at the beginning of last year. Not till this week have we been able to finish the reading of the returned proofs of the new "Teacher." Hence this late reply to your query written about a month ago.

CERTIFICATED TEACHERS OF PHONOGRAPHY.

Baker Alfred, 102 High street, Lewes, Sussex
Crawshaw Joseph, care of Mrs McAlister, 23 Lord Nelson street, Tyne docks, Durham
Leaver Joseph, 36 Citizen road, Hornsey road, London, N.
Macintosh William, jun., 6 Loanhead, Aberdeen
Tilley G., Britannia road, Willoughby street, New Lenton, nr. Nottingham
Wood A., 15 Rock street, Shieldfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne

Deccan—Some short time ago the Viceroy of India received an official communication, the address of which, at the top right-hand corner, was written in this wise—"Dikan." His Lordship looked at it, read, and re-read it; turned it upside down and read it; spelled it backwards and forwards—but in vain; take it anyhow, he found it mysterious. At length in a fit of despair (perfectly natural, we think,) he snatched up his blue pencil and wrote beneath the mystery, "What's this?" The document was duly submitted to the Intelligence Department, who returned answer that the word meant was *Deccan*. His Lordship immediately noted, "Write at once to Mr ———, and tell him to spell the word, for the future, in the usual way."

PHONETIC LONGHAND.

FER AND HOP.

*Let us enjoy de gud wi hav
whil wisdom from our foz wi bore;
our shulhous, de 'tiz dark tu-de
me brjter mek our lif tu-moro.
De erf itself woz travel barn;
konvrsjon on its past iz riten;
and yet so glad it simz dis morn,
our solz ar bj its byti smiten.*

*And everifij dat dens dsß sprij
or dat inheritans partekeß,
until de brjt and perfekt de,
bj berß sßksidij berß, it wekeß.
'Tiz not bj iv sßksidij morn
iq stej dsß end its wvndrßs stori;
bst morn from iv, from de tu de,
did ever rjz—a brjter glori.*

*Dat truß in erliest Skriptyr rit,
in al wi si haß konfermeson;
Pregresjon iz de met or Tjm,
and Orre probeson kmz salveson.
Den bi dau pefent, Ø mj sol,
if what tu-de me liv or soro
bi bst a relik or de past,
mor glad tu mek an endles more.*

—Dr Spenser T. Hol.

Mr Brit's Spig.—Verbetim reports ov dis spig, whiq woz delive in Bermingham on Wenzde ivnij, (22nd Oktober), wer transmited telegraf tu de nuzpeperz ov Lsndon, Manqester, Liverpool, Σefi Lidz, Bradford, Hsl, Norij, Ekseter, Plimsj, Kardif, Bristol, Nukss Darlynton, Dsblin, Belfast, Kork, Edinbssrø, Glasgø, Dsnda, Aberd. and Invernes, and wer psblift in de erli imprefonz ov diz nuzpeper on Rsrzde mornij. Meni nuzpeperz had arenjd tu resiv not mir report ov de spig, bst a deskripjon ov de sin in Bigli Hol, and diz deskriptiv reports wer sent in gud tjm, and wer psblift. Nø dan 109 separat pres mesejez, adrest tu spwardz ov 50 diferent nuzpeperz, wer sent from Bermingham, and de kontend over 160,000 wß ov nuz. Az meni ov desejez wer sent tu mltipel adresej, de nßber ov wßrdz deliverd in de Unjted Kijndom woz in eksés ov hß milion. De larjest nßmber ov wßrdz telegraft tu eni singel nuzpeper woz 11,681, and dis last report woz printed in de ferst impref ov de peper tu whiq it woz adrest. In order tu efekt de rekw transmijon rapidli de Post Ofis retend de best ofsercz ov de Bermingham staf, sßplementat dat staf bj a lön ov gud klarks from sßder tou put on a hji-trend fers sßnder de supervijon ov al de supirior ofis at de prinsipal tounz in de kijndom, organjz a kab servis betwin Bi Hol and de sentral telegraf ofis in Bermingham, and provjded an e traordinari amount ov wjr and instrument akomodejjon. Az meni twelv Whitstøn instruments wer emploid.

BUTTERWORTH JAMES has Removed from 3 Adelaide Street to 1 Winterbottom Street, South Shields.

WANTED.—Vol. 1 of the "CABINET." A good price will be given for it by Captain Tottenham, Mornay Lodge, Springfield road, Torquay.

MELBOURNE.—Shorthand Teacher and Reporter, 1 Cook, 29 Franklin street west.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, in Shorthand, 2 pages, Paper Covers. Post free for 1/6. Somerville, 18 Princess Carlisle.

NOW READY.—No. 2 of the PHONOGRAPH. STANDARD. Price 3d., Post free 3½d. Published by J. C. McBridge st., Morpeth. London: F. Pitman, 20 Paternoster row, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM PHONETIC INSTITUTE.—Resumption of CLASSES. Classes for Instruction in Phonography will be held throughout the Season, under the Personal Conduct of Mr R. N. S. Drick, at 42 St Vincent street, Birmingham. Class fee, 5/. Private tuition One Guinea.

Just Published, Price 1s., post paid,
THE LORD'S PRAYER, Beautifully Illuminated in Gold and Colors, in Phonetic Spelling; also in Phonetic Shorthand On a Card 10 by 8 inches. Surmounted with Photographic Portrait of ISAAC PITMAN. 6 for 5s.; 12 for 9s. M. Hurst, 23 Church st., Sheffield. [bl]

"Laugh and grow Fat."
THE "PHUNNY GRAPHER" will be Re-issued the 1st of January next. Annual Subscription, 1/6. Agents want Apply to W. H. Mayne, 8 Clarendon terrace, Plymouth.

THE CHRISTMAS No. of the PHUNNY GRAPHER will be ready for Circulation on the 22nd December next. Price 1 Post free. Orders should be sent at once to W. H. Mayne, 8 Clarendon terrace, Plymouth.

WANTED, A Copy of the REPORTERS' ASSISTANT, published about 1869. Address, with terms, to J. G. C. Belmont road, Clapham, London, S.W.

Just Published, price 1d., 6d. per dozen,
THE FUTURE of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE—An Argument for a Spelling Reform. By William E. A. Ax M.R.S.L., F.S.S. Reprinted, by permission, from the *Quarterly Journal of Science* for July, 1873.

A New Easy Reading Book for Learners of Shorthand, 44 pages, price 6d.
ÆSOP'S FABLES in Words of One Syllable, in the Learners' Style of Phonography.

FIVE SHORT TALES and ESSAYS, Lithographed in the Corresponding Style of Phonography, by James Butterworth Price 2d.

London: Fred. Pitman, 20 Paternoster Row.
South Shields: J. Butterworth, 3 Adelaide street.

Printed by ISAAC PITMAN, at the Phonetic Institute, Parsonage lane, Bath, to whom all communications, by Post, are to be addressed. Parcels may be left with the Publisher FRED. PITMAN, 20 Paternoster row, London, E.C.

THE PHONETIC JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, DEVOTED TO THE PROPAGATION OF

Phonetic Shorthand, and Phonetic Reading, Writing and Printing.

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All Subscriptions must be paid in advance.—The *Phonetic Journal* may be ordered through any Bookseller.

No. 47.—Vol. 32.

SATURDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1873.

Price { ONE PENNY.
Post Free, 1½d.

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INTELLIGENCE.

Communications for this Department of the Journal, Notices of *Evercirculators*, &c., should be written separately from letters, and marked "Journal."

From J. I.—Please send me four "Manuals," for which I enclose 9d. I have met with one disappointment in teaching Phonography, and that is, one of my pupils has left off learning it, because his father says it makes him neglect his business, and that before long he will be looking out for a better place, which I should advise him to do, for he only gets 10s. per week, and has to pay trainage to London every day out of it, and sometimes has to stop there till 11 o'clock at night. But never mind, that is the first one I have lost, and I have obtained four more in his place.

BIRMINGHAM. HANDSWORTH PHONETIC INSTITUTE, Lozells Road. From *Edward Chamberlain*.—The interest in Phonography is increasing in my district. I have had the opportunity of delivering lectures explanatory of the system in as many schools. The principals are now taking a little more interest in it. They are anxious that the boys should be acquainted with such a perfect system of shorthand as Phonography. I have suggested that a sheet of paper should lie upon the table in each school, on which to place the names of intended pupils, and when a sufficient number is obtained shall commence. It is already being done, and in a short time I have no doubt that I shall be successful. Although the list of educational subjects which has to be gone through is very heavy, yet the principals would like their pupils to learn Phonography, which must be done out of school hours. I have been offered the use of a room that purpose by the Principal of the Handsworth Bridge Trust schools, who takes a very lively interest in Phonography.

My pupils at home are steadily increasing. I have now 21 under my care. The majority of them are advanced, and are quite delighted with the art. I have already opened a phonographic reading room in this district at the above address. It is opened every Saturday evening, from 7.30 to 9 o'clock. All the phonographic periodicals of the day are laid upon the table, besides shorthand volumes of every description. A small charge is made of 1s. per quarter. All phonographers are cordially invited to attend. The last half-hour is devoted to reporting practice.

BRADFORD, Yorks. From J. A. Sutcliffe.—I have commenced a class for phonographic instruction at the Hartshead Moor Victoria Institute, Scholes, near Cleckheaton. It contains six pupils. My classes at the Bradford Church Institute are progressing favorably. I have 18 pupils in the elementary, and eight in the advanced class. I am also getting up a private class.

GREENOCK SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION. From *David*

Paton, Secretary.—The winter session of this Association has now commenced. The reporting classes meet for practice, etc., every Thursday evening. There is also a private class for beginners in connection with the Association.

INVERNESS. From *William Payne*.—On the 28th of last month I started a shorthand class here with 10 members, and it is progressing nicely. I think mine is the first class that has been started in the highlands of Scotland.

LEICESTER. From *M. Spawton*.—The members of the Trinity Boys' school shorthand class, Leicester, are now beginning to work from the "Manual." Those who attend regularly seem to be making great progress, and I have no doubt they will soon become expert writers of the system. I think the new edition of the "Phonographic Teacher" will be a great boon to teachers, and will assist them very much in helping forward the cause of Phonography.

[We find it will be impossible to have the book ready till near the end of this month.—*Ed.*]

MORPETH. From *John C. Moor*.—I was sorry to leave Newcastle so abruptly as I was compelled to do, to the disadvantage of a few of my pupils. They are, however, I am certain, determined to pursue their phonographic studies. I have had a number of inquiries at Morpeth, where the art is comparatively unknown, and where there is a wide field for its extension. I may be able in some degree to extend a knowledge of it, and I feel sure it will be acceptably received.

SOUTHAMPTON.—In page 306 mention was made of a little girl, Lilly, five years of age, who had learned to read ordinary books by means of phonetic books, and that with such ease that she was said to "slip" into the common style of reading. She is under the care of her grandmother, Mrs Farthing, who has kindly furnished the following extracts from a letter written to her by the little girl's father, Mr George Long, in India, on hearing of his daughter's progress.

"What you tell me of Lilly's powers of reading the old print, about which you had not been precise before, seems to me very satisfactory at her age. I should think her grandpapa will be convinced that there is good, for this purpose at least, in the phonetic spelling. I told you lately that the Jemadar was trying, though I fear too late, to teach himself English, but chiefly from books, being very loath to exercise his tongue, as I tell him to, and of course our strange orthography, with silent letters, etc., puzzles him awfully. I was talking to him about it one evening, and told him there was a more rational way, according to which Lilly was learning, and I gave him a few specimens of words, contrasting them with the common spelling. He caught the idea at once, and declared it was just like Sanscrit, which you may put as a feather in your cap. Of course he meant in its phoneticism. But all these Eastern characters, I believe, though awkward as characters, are used phonetically. I have written Lilly a letter to test her in the common character. Tell me how she reads it at first sight. I never had anything to do with a little girl's lessons, and cannot tell exactly what is to be expected."

Mrs Farthing adds, "I put the letter written in common print before my little Lilly, and she read it off without any difficulty, but was rather tired at its length,—three pages of foreign letter-paper, very beautifully printed. The ease with which Lilly reads common print astounds myself, for I have never taken the least pains to teach her anything but phonetic reading. Of course she never attempts to

spell a word, and this surprises all who hear her read. I have no doubt we shall find that she will slip into the way of *spelling* words according to our orthography as soon as she is able to write. Most people think that I shall find my mistake in having taught her the phonetic system, and that she will never get over the confusion of spelling. Never mind, I will risk it, and pursue the same plan with her little brother and sister as I have pursued with so much success with her."

WITHNELL, near Chorley. From *John Billington*.—I am at present teaching a class of 12 boys. They are going on very well, they really take it as fun, now that they can spell out the words for themselves. Having got them so far, it is a pleasant task to teach them.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Wolverhampton, like other large towns, has for the last year or so been blessed with the privilege of a Free Library, and in connection with which have been opened a series of instructive classes. Among them is a phonographic shorthand class, taught by Mr Barnett. Upwards of 60 members have already joined, and I believe a great many more will shortly join. The class seems to be in a very progressive state. There are also many young clerks now learning Phonography, which seems to bid fair to become as well known among that class as ordinary writing.

YORK. From *G. J. Jobbings*.—My shorthand class at the York Railway Library for the junior goods clerks was brought to a conclusion at the end of the first quarter, owing to a revision of rates, necessitating overwork by the clerks. The quarter's tuition, however, had proved in every degree satisfactory, for four out of six members were, before its termination, using Phonography in their capacity as corresponding clerks, and have since used it in their other daily employment.

At the beginning of the winter session I commenced a class in connection with the York Literary Institute at the request of the Committee, numbering 16 members, and they are now, after their fourth lesson, making good progress with the double consonants.

I have in addition to this class six private pupils, five of whom are near the end of the "Manual," and the other is just commencing. I find, from practice, that six months' tuition is quite sufficient to teach ordinary pupils the Corresponding Style of Phonography, and that with a persevering pupil of ordinary capacity a knowledge of it can be obtained in three months.

I believe there are now about 150 phonographers in this city, about 50 of whom I have had the honor of teaching. I concur with the view of your Stockton correspondent respecting Phonography and the orthographic reform, and shall use my endeavors in the former to the propagation of the latter, and urge my friends to its consideration. I think this should be the grand object of the Phonetic Society, but am afraid that a good many of its members overlook it. I regret to say I find many phonographers, who of all others should appreciate it, treat it with scorn.

PHONETIC INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

From *R. F. Sisson*, Talardy, St Asaph, N. Wales.—I have great pleasure in sending you a P.O.O. for £2, being the amount I have collected towards the new Phonetic Institute Building Fund. I think the money raised will show you how much your system of Phonography is appreciated in this city. I trust that money will flow in rapidly, and that you will have no difficulty in obtaining the necessary sum to build the Institute. If you can spare me sixteen copies of the Journal in which you acknowledge the receipt of this card, it would be satisfactory to the subscribers if I give each of them a copy. It would also act as an advertisement of the reform. [We are always glad to have opportunities of circulating the Journal in this way.—*Ed.*]

[We copy the following article from the south *Australasian Phonetic Reporter* for September. This shorthand magazine is conducted and lithographed by Mr John T. C. Cook, 29 Franklin street, Melbourne. Mr Cook backs up his recommendation of the Phonetic Institute Building Fund by subscribing £5 himself, and collecting £3 from friends. See page 354.]

I desire to urge the imperative necessity there is for the shorthand writers of Australasia subscribing to this Fund. Bear in mind in doing so we are not subscribing to a charity. Charity it is not. We

are each endeavoring to do our best towards enabling Mr Pitman erect a suitable building by which he will be enabled to conduct business in a proper manner,—by which the phonographer will be enabled to receive supplies of popular works printed in Phonography—by which the spread of the Reading, Writing, and Spelling Reform may be more permanently placed before the thinking population of England only, but of the world at large. Isaac Pitman for his has carried on an extensive business, in which, if he had been minded, he might have cleared a fortune; but instead of doing so he has perfected a system of shorthand, which was at the very beginning the "most complete system of shorthand that had been devised." perfect is his system of shorthand, that the subscribers to this magazine, and phonographers everywhere, can carry on an extensive correspondence with one another with a legibility which far surpasses ordinary longhand. But some may say, it does not benefit us: for the benefit of the English phonographers. Such is not the case. The benefit is world-wide, and I hope that those who have not done so, will now see their way and right to do so, as in the nature of things whatever benefits the English phonographer, is bound to benefit the Australasian also. To all who have not yet subscribed would express a hope that they will now be induced to do so, would urge them to forward their mites on behalf of one of the greatest works of modern days, and certainly one of the greatest works of the world. It is not to the purpose to say you have not made money by Phonography. You may have made money by saving time; you have been enabled with its aid to do more work than you otherwise would have been able to perform; you have derived pleasure from study; you have increased your intellectual power; you have quickened your hearing faculties; you have strengthened your memory and all this has been accomplished at a very trifling cost. What there among us that can say he is not the better and the richer through his knowledge of Phonography? I cannot say that I have not made money by Phonography, for I have made a deal of money by teaching the system; but every laborer is worthy of his hire, and those who have not made money by Phonography, should bear in mind that they have not sacrificed their time and talent in teaching, and if I have derived myself of a share of this, I certainly deserve some recompense for so doing. Every man who learns Phonography is under a debt of gratitude to Isaac Pitman which no money can pay. It is something far above money's value. What a poor political economy that which places a money value on everything! Money cannot purchase happiness. I doubt if it can procure the higher pleasures; and there are some who put a money value on everything. I hope the time is far distant when a money value will be put upon Phonography. I can say honestly that I have derived more pleasure from Phonography than I have from any other subject with which I am acquainted. And how much did it cost me? Only 6s. 6d., and for this amount I learned Phonography. People say improvements are introduced for the sake of profit. This scarcely looks like it. I am self-taught, I have never had occasion to buy a new edition of any of the instruction books.

If this Institute is erected—and I think the success of the scheme is certain—we shall place a most deserving man in premises where he will have every opportunity of issuing streams of books which will cause Phonography to become such a power in our midst as its importance deserves. There is no need for me to conceal the fact that Phonography is not so thoroughly appreciated here as it is in the country and in America. At home, of late years, it has taken up an important position as regards the commercial world, and its use is recognised by all classes as the best time-economiser we possess. This Institute is the foundation-stone of something more. The time is not yet come, but there is a time coming when Phonography will be our writing system. It is no use saying, why should I write shorthand? Why should you write longhand? This is a fast age, and our present style of writing is not in conformity with the age we live in. Help Mr Pitman to erect this machinery and you are aiming at a blow at longhand which can only have one result—the death of that which we all believe to be no system at all, but an unmeaning, slow, costly style of doing that which should be done with a rapidity equal to speed. I hope that those who have not yet sent me their contributions will do so speedily, as my second list of subscribers will close on the 1st September, and the final list on the 10th October. I do not wish anyone to injure himself in any way by subscribing to this Fund,

P p, B b; T t, D d; C c, J j; K k, G g: F f, V v; R r, H h; S s, Z z; Σ s, Z z: M m, N n, W w
peep, bib; taught, deed; church, judge; coke, gig: fear, valve; breath, breathe; sauce, size; ship, azure: maim, noon, sing

open kondemneson ov wörldli konvenfonz; and when hi
 döz, not Milton himself iz grander or mör sevır. E kanot
 deni mjself de plezur ov kwotij de pasej in whig (i sud
 sspöz veri jstli) hi spiks ov de Universiti lif ov hiz de
 az hi so it at Kembrij:—

Ol degreiz
 and seps ov spuriss fem and fort-livd prez,
 hir sat in stet, and fed wid deli smz
 retenerz wın awe from solid gud;
 and hir woz Lebor hiz en bond slev; Höp,
 dat never set de penz agenst de priz;
 idelnes holtij wid hiz wıri klog;
 and pur misgıdded Sem and wıfles Fır,
 and simpel Plezur foreij for Deđ;
 Onor misplest, and Digniti astre;
 Fıdz, Fakfonz, Flateriz, Enmiti, and Gıl,
 mısmsrıg Ssbıfıon, and bold Gıvernment,
 (de idol wık az de idolator,) and
 Disensi and Ksstom starvıj Truđ,
 and blınd Ötoriti bıtiđ wid hiz staf
 de gıld hıu mıt hav led him; Emptines
 folod az ov gud ömen, and mik Wırt
 left tu herself snherd ov and sunon.

It iz a natıral aksmpanıment ov ssg fıliđ az dis pasej
 portrez, dat hi sud hav had a kın sens ov de litelnes ov
 our mır personal lif. Personal tok ov ol sorts, gossip,
 personaliti, parti politiks, de strıf ov lo-korts, de sisles
 toıl ov msnı-mekıj; ol diz fıgız sımđ tu him snsterablı
 smol:—

Amsıj ır trıj,
 our deli wörld'z trıu wörldlıjz, rayk not mı!
 gıldren ar blest and powerful; der wörld lıjz
 mör jstli balanst; partli at der fıf,
 and part far from dem: swıtest melodız
 ar doz dat ar bı distans med mör swıt;
 huız mınd iz bst de mınd ov hiz en jz,
 bı iz a slev; de mınest wı kan mıf!

Elswher hi breks out in dát magnıfıscent stren:—

De wörld iz tu mıg wıd ss: let and sunn,
 getıj and spendıj, wı le west our pouerz:
 lıtel wı sı in Netır dat iz ourz;
 wı hav gıven our harts awe—a sordıd buın!
 He sı dat berz her buıom tu de mun;
 de windz dat wıl bı houlıj at ol ourz
 and ar spgaderd nou lıj slıpiđ flouerz;
 for dis, for everıđıj, wı ar out ov tıj;
 it muıv ss not.—Gret God! i'd rader bı
 a Pegan skeld in a krid outworn;
 so mıt i, standıj on dis plezant lı,
 hav glımpsez dat wud mek mı les forlorn;
 hav sıt ov Pretıss rızıj from de sı;
 or hir old Triton blö hiz rıded horn.

Bst đö hi fot so litel ov individıal lif, hi iz never wıri
 ov insıtiđ on de gretnes and majesti ov de fıri lif ov a
 nefon. Hi woz an İnglıfman tu de hart's kør, if ever der
 livd wsn; hiz hart glöd hiz høl lif log wıd de sındıj fıř
 ov a devoted patriotizm. Hi livd, tu, at a tıj when de
 libertiz ov İngland; ne, when her veri ekzıstens az a
 nefon woz in rıal denjer from de enormss pouer wılded
 agenst her bı Napoleon Bonapart, direkted bı hiz jıniıss,
 de gretest militari jıniıss ov modern tıj. For a whıl İy-
 gland woz left wıdout a sıngel Ürepiın alı tu fıf sıngel-
 handed agenst hiz jıgantık militari despotizm. Đöz wer
 dez in whig invezon sımđ posıbel, and in whig at list it
 woz sıriıssli fıretend. De høl sıriız ov hiz sonets on Liberti
 and İndependens, and severıl ov hiz ödız and sder pöemz,
 ar ekzampelz ov de bı spirit in whig hi met doz tıjz, and
 de temper hi dezırd tu inspjır intı hiz kıntrımen:—

It iz not tu bı đot ov dat de fısd
 ov Britıf fıřdom, whıg, tu de open sı
 ov de wörld'z prez, from dark antikwiti
 haf fıod "wıd pomp ov woterz, snwidstıd:"
 rouzd đö it bı fıf ofen tu a mud
 whıg spırnz de gık ov salıtari bandz,
 dat dis most femss Strım in bogz and sandz
 fıd perıf, and tu fııl and tu gud
 bı lost for ever. In our høl iz hıg
 armori ov de invınsıbel nıts ov old;
 wı mıst bı fıri or dı, huı spık de tıg
 dat Đekspır spek, de fıđ and moralz hold
 whıg Milton held.—In everıđıj wı ar spırsıj
 ov ert's fıerst blıd, hav fıtelz manifol.

In rıdiđ ır hiz pöem tu de Men ov Kent, i sud remıjnd
 dat de "Men ov Kent" iz a teknikal eksprejon for
 inhabıtants ov dát part ov Kent huız ansestorz wer nev
 kınkwerd bı de Norman Kınkwıeror, and huı obtınd fro
 him at de tıj ov de Kınkwıest de konfermeson ov de
 garterz and libertiz. Tu dem hi adrest dis nobel mızik:—

Vangard ov liberti, ır men ov Kent!
 ır gıldren ov a soıl dat đst advans
 her hotı brou agenst de kóst ov Frans,
 nou iz de tıj tu prıuv ır hardıment!
 Tu Frans bı wırdz ov invıtejon sent!
 De from der fıldz kan sı de kountenans
 ov ır fırs wor, me ken de glıterıg lans,
 and hir ır fıoutıj fırt ır bırev fınt.
 Left sıngel, in bold parli, ır, ov yor,
 đıd from de Norman wıın a galant rıđ;
 konfermd de garterz dat wer ırz beför—
 no parlııj nou! In Briten iz wın bıređ;
 wı ol ar wıd ır nou from fıř tu fıř:—
 ır men ov Kent, 'tiz Viktori or Deđ!

(Tu bı kontınyđ.)

BETTER THAN THAT.

(Key to Corresponding Style, page 373.)

Joseph II. emperor of Germany was fond of any adventure whı
 his imperial dignity was not recognised. Having arrived at Bruss
 in 1789, in strict inegnito, he took up bis abode in the palace
 Laeken. Wearing a common overcoat, he went out one morning
 take a drive in a double-seated carriage. Soon after starting, he w
 overtaken by a shower in the environs of the city. He had not drıv
 far in the rain when he made up to a pedestrian going the same wa
 who made a sign to the disguised emperor that he wished to spe
 to him. The traveler was an old Belgian soldier. Joseph stopp
 the horses. "Monsieur," said the soldier, "would there be any i
 discretion in asking a place beside you? It would not inconvenıen
 you, as there is room enough in your carriage for four, and it wou
 save my uniform, whıch I put on to-day for the first time." "Let
 save the uniform, by all means, my good fellow," says the emper
 "and place yourself beside me. Where have you been walking
 "Ah!" says the soldier, "I have been to see a friend of mine, one
 the royal park-keepers, with whom I have had a most excellent brea
 fast." "What have you had so excellent?" "Guess." "Hı
 should I know? Some soup, perhaps?" "Ah, yes—soup indee
 better than that!" "A fillet of veal well larded?" "Better th
 that!" "I cannot guess any more," says the emperor. "A phe
 sant, my worthy sir," said the soldier, permitting himself to gıve
 slight tap on the imperial shoulder next him; "a pheasant tak
 from the royal preserves." "Taken from the royal preserves! it ıoug
 to be much the better," replied the monarch. "So, I assure you,
 was," answered the soldier.

As they approached the town, and the rain still continuing, Jose
 asked his passenger where he lived, and where he wished to get dow
 "You are too good, sir," says the old soldier; "I shall impose up
 your kindness." "No, no," replied the emperor; "in what street
 you live?" The pedestrian, naming the street, requested to know
 whom he was so much obliged for the civility he had receive
 "Come, it is now your turn to guess," says Joseph. "You are in t
 army, without doubt?" "Yes." "Lieutenant?" "Yes, better th
 that!" "Colonel, perhaps?" "Better than that, I tell you
 "Hollo!" says the old soldier, retreating to a corner of the carriag

(Continued on page 375.)

from "Æsop's Fables in Words of One Syllable," by permission of Messrs Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. 1s. edition.)

١. ٢. ٣. ٤. ٥. ٦. ٧. ٨. ٩. ١٠. ١١. ١٢. ١٣. ١٤. ١٥. ١٦. ١٧. ١٨. ١٩. ٢٠. ٢١. ٢٢. ٢٣. ٢٤. ٢٥. ٢٦. ٢٧. ٢٨. ٢٩. ٣٠. ٣١. ٣٢. ٣٣. ٣٤. ٣٥. ٣٦. ٣٧. ٣٨. ٣٩. ٤٠. ٤١. ٤٢. ٤٣. ٤٤. ٤٥. ٤٦. ٤٧. ٤٨. ٤٩. ٥٠. ٥١. ٥٢. ٥٣. ٥٤. ٥٥. ٥٦. ٥٧. ٥٨. ٥٩. ٦٠. ٦١. ٦٢. ٦٣. ٦٤. ٦٥. ٦٦. ٦٧. ٦٨. ٦٩. ٧٠. ٧١. ٧٢. ٧٣. ٧٤. ٧٥. ٧٦. ٧٧. ٧٨. ٧٩. ٨٠. ٨١. ٨٢. ٨٣. ٨٤. ٨٥. ٨٦. ٨٧. ٨٨. ٨٩. ٩٠. ٩١. ٩٢. ٩٣. ٩٤. ٩٥. ٩٦. ٩٧. ٩٨. ٩٩. ١٠٠.

(Key on page 372.)

[illegible]

(Continued from page 372.)

"Are you a general or a field-marshal?" "Better than that!" "Ah, heavens! it is the emperor!" "As you say, so it is," says his majesty. There was no room in the carriage to throw himself at the emperor's feet, so the old soldier made the most ridiculous excuses for his familiarity, requesting of the emperor to stop the carriage that he might get down. "No," says the sovereign; "after having eaten my pheasant, you would be only too glad, in spite of the rain, to get rid of me quickly. I intend, however, that you shall leave me only at your door." Having driven thither, they parted.

MARRIAGE AND ANNUITY OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(Key to Reporting Style, page 374.)

"I contend that precedents do exist, and that even if they do not exist, we have adopted a better method. Instead of the impolitic course of making full grants or nearly full grants before marriage, thereby putting disparagement in the way of marriage, we have proceeded upon the principle that the wants of these Royal Princes differ according as they are married or unmarried; and we have come to Parliament upon that principle. Then my hon. friend, in the dearest, suppose, of argument, condescends to pick up one founded upon the fact that this Bill was not introduced till late in July. Does he think that the sentiment of love is to be controlled in its origin and growth in regard to the convenience of Parliament?"

Love, free as air, at sight of human ties,
Spreads its light wings, and in a moment flies.

(Hear, hear" and laughter). These things are beyond our control. You cannot prescribe to Princes, Princesses, or anybody else the time at which Love the Invader shall occupy their breasts and bring great questions to an issue. (Laughter.) I happen to have now before me another proposal made upon the marriage of the Prince of Wales. When was the Act passed in that case? It stands cap. I. in the session of 1863. A more unjust charge never was made, or, if not made, imputed, than that we have been parties to the postponement of this Bill to a period of the session when we see around us little more than empty benches. I hope I am not called upon to exculpate myself from a charge which is answered, I think, by the mere statement of fact. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. DILKE merely wished to remind the House that on the only occasion on which a younger son of the English Royal Family had married the daughter of one of the great rulers of Europe the proposal for a grant was made to Parliament after the marriage, and when it was stated by Lord Liverpool that no such grant should be made till after the marriage had been solemnized and the treaty laid upon the table. This course had not been taken in the present case. Mr MUNTZ said he must enter his strong protest against the language made use of by the Prime Minister. The right hon. gentleman stated that it was indecent on the part of the minority to oppose a grant. But what was the fact? Not only had their forefathers, the present generation had considered proposals of the sort in the House, and had done so without incurring any imputation of indecency. (Hear, hear.) For his part he thought it indecent to suppose that the Crown did not wish the question to be fully discussed, so that the nation might know what Parliament was doing. The right hon. gentleman knew better than he did that in the month of January, 1840, a discussion took place in that House as to the grant to be allowed to that most estimable man the Prince Consort, whom they had unfortunately lost. The grant proposed by the First Minister of the Crown was £50,000 a year, and it was opposed, the Opposition being led by Mr Hume. The Opposition was unsuccessful, but there was no imputation of indecency, or of want of courtesy or loyalty to the Crown, on the part of those who joined in it, and Mr Hume was followed into the lobby by 39 hon. members. What happened then? Why, a pliant officer sitting on the Opposition benches moved the reduction of the grant to £30,000. The motion was adopted by a large majority, and in that majority he found the name of the present Prime Minister. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh), and also of the right hon. gentleman member for Bucks, as well as the names of right hon. gentlemen who sat with the Premier on the Treasury bench.

MY PHONOGRAPHIC EXPERIENCE.

I have studied your phonetic shorthand during four months, and during I hope met with better success than I dared promise myself when I commenced. I am induced to apply for admission to the Phonetic Society as a 1st or 2nd class member, whichever you may think best. About twelve months ago I began Odell's [Taylor's] system of shorthand, which was recommended to me as the best and simplest. I attained considerable speed and facility in it, being able to write from 60 to 90 words per minute, but I always found it a task of dull and

protracted labor to read what I had written; and thinking that the system was not really so complete as it had been represented, I discontinued it in despair. I was studying French from Cassell's "Popular Educator" about four months ago, and in that admirable publication I first saw explained the principles of your system. I had often heard of it before from a friend of mine who wrote Odell's system, and he represented Phonography as most intricate and difficult, abounding in stumbling-blocks in the shape of similarities, and always liable to serious confusion, in consequence of the undue importance given to the positions of vowels, and even of the consonant outlines. Consequently I was inclined to be prejudiced against it, but on reading the introduction to the lessons in the "Educator," in which the highest encomiums were bestowed on Phonography by the writer, and more than all on its extreme simplicity and the perfection of its vocalisation, I began to think my friend might be mistaken, and resolved to examine the principles of the system, and then form my own opinion. I did so, and was impressed in the first place with the thoroughness with which every rule was explained, and the correct and natural basis on which the system was grounded, as seen in the forms of the alphabetical characters. The vowel arrangement did look rather formidable at first, but a careful study of the table and a close attention to the admirable explanations soon made it appear quite simple and feasible. The grammalogues, too, were much less complicated than the "arbitrary words" in Odell's system, for among the latter I found some which bore a similarity to the "pen and ink rocket," which Dickens had to remember stood for "expectation."

If it may not be deemed presumptuous in me to advance an opinion on the very slight acquaintance I have had with it, I should have no hesitation in saying that Phonography is as superior to the systems of shorthand in earlier use—if the one which I learned, and which is considered one of the best, may be considered as a specimen of these older systems—as the finished photograph and autotype are to the vague and incomplete sun pictures of Daguerre and Harrison. But I may be going too far to say so yet. I have never had an exercise of mine corrected, and I am not certain that I do not make grievous mistakes in my writing; or if not errors, perhaps injudicious selections of outlines. I find great difficulty, too, when writing my quickest in abstaining from introducing some remnant of the system which I have discarded. I believe I should have made more rapid progress if I had never known it, although it certainly gave me some knowledge of stenographical outlines.

I began to subscribe to the *Phonetic Journal* a month ago, and I find little difficulty now in reading either the Corresponding or Reporting Phonography it contains. I consider it a most valuable work for the assistance of beginners and more advanced phonographers, and I wish I had become acquainted with it before. I would have taken advantage of the kindness of one of the members of the Phonetic Society to let my exercises corrected, but until I commenced taking in the *Journal* I was unaware of the existence of such a Society; and now I have carried my practice so far I would rather, if it be not an irregular or troublesome proceeding, that you, sir, would be kind enough to point out to me—taking this application as a specimen of my style—where my errors chiefly lie, and whether much remodeling is needed. If needed,—and I scarcely dare hope that it can be otherwise,—I would rather rectify such errors before I attain greater speed, and before habit has so strongly engrafted them that I shall have as much difficulty in ignoring them as in forgetting Odell's system. Even now I am able to write from 80 to 90 words per minute, and I hope in another six months to be able to report anything, however rapid the speaker.

E. R.

[Our correspondent's writing wants to be pruned of some badly joined letters in his phraseograms, and to be written with a firmer hand. It shows a thorough mastery of the principles of the system.—Ed.]

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- 3 Hawkins E. J., West Cliff school, Ramsgate: at school
- 3 Hyland M. J., 100 Thomas street, Dublin: clicker
- 3 Jackson W. O., High street, Stony Stratford, Bucks.: apprentice at
office of the North Bucks Advertiser
- 1 Meakin H. T., Chellaston, near Derby: correspondence clerk
- 3 Parker Mrs., Howley lane, Warrington
- 2 Pentecost Richard, Union street, Camborne, Cornwall
- 1 Robertson R. W. R., 4 Temple lane, Dundee
- 3 Sheppard J. T., High street, Evesham
- 3 Smith L. W., 14 Thornton street, Brixton, London, S.W.
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INTELLIGENCE.

Communications for this Department of the Journal, Notices of Evercirculators, &c., should be written separately from letters, and marked "Journal."

RYN COCH. From *B. F.*—My little class of four youths is going steadily at Phonography. Three have been through the "Teacher," and one is a good way on in the "Manual" and "Exercises."

CAMBRIDGE. From *G. L. Johnson.*—We have already 4 classes working in the town: one conducted at the Young Men's Christian Association, another at the Church Young Men's Christian Association, the third conducted by a lawyer at his rooms, and lastly a small one by myself. I manage my class so as not to lose any of my time, making my pupils leave their exercises at a certain shop every day, and place I visit after Hall, or dinner, and spend the half-hour at that meal in correcting them. I think that it is a better way of spending my time than to go and smoke at the Union, as most men do.

CARLISLE. From *M. B. Stedmond.*—I have formed a class for the study of Phonography in connection with the Christ Church schools. I propose to give twenty lessons, one each week. The Committee have kindly allowed me the use of a class-room. As my fee has been paid in advance, I think the regular attendance of all the members of the class to the end of the course has been secured. The male pupil teachers of my school, and my fellow-assistant, are members of the class. I have also three private pupils.

DEWSBURY. From *Alexander Innes.*—Two shorthand lecture entertainments have been given at the British Workman, Leeds road, Huddersfield. At the first of these, Mr Field, one of Mr Hornby's pupils, ably and kindly filled the chair, and spoke very highly of shorthand, as a means of improving the social position of young men. I met with a good number of gentlemen who studied the art 20 or 30 years ago under Mr Hornby and others.

EDINBURGH. From *R. M. Graham.*—The perusal of the letter which you sent afforded me much pleasure, and I shall make it my business to attend to the valuable suggestions it contains, and use my best efforts to extend the principles of Phonography. There is no doubt that the importance of shorthand as a branch of education is becoming every day more widely recognised. Of late years this recognition has been more marked, and I have no doubt that in the course of time a knowledge of Phonography and the ability to teach its principles will be among the qualifications required in a teacher. The introduction of shorthand into day schools, without at all interfering with the ordinary system of longhand writing, would be of immense importance to the pupils, for they would then have a facility in acquiring a knowledge of its principles which they could not possess in after years. Although not yet introduced into many day schools,

the number of evening classes formed, especially in our large towns, for teaching Phonography, evince a hearty appreciation of its advantages. In Edinburgh, a city justly famed for its educational institutions, there has been formed this winter a class in connection with the School of Arts for the teaching of Phonography, which is certainly a valuable addition to the list of subjects taught, and to judge from the number of students who attend, seems a very popular one. The subject is formally included in the programme of the School of Arts. I would also venture to suggest that a more general formation of shorthand associations throughout the country, for the purpose of mutual improvement and friendly intercourse among phonographers, would be of great service, not only to the members, but as a means of diffusing a knowledge of the art to others. In Edinburgh a Society to this end was started, which, for a time, proved very successful, but in consequence of some of the members having left the town, and a difficulty having arisen in procuring new members, it was deemed advisable to break it up. I should very much like to see it again revived, as I am quite sure a society of this kind would commend itself to phonographers. I would therefore urge upon phonographers in all our large towns and villages to use their best exertions for the formation of such societies.

MANCHESTER. From *J. P. Ellison.*—I have just completed a course of lessons with one of the most interesting classes I have ever had. The number of pupils I commenced with was 12, which, as most classes generally do, gradually diminished to 9 persons, who have been enthusiastic in their acquiring a knowledge of this useful art. Their labors have been increasingly earnest and persevering, and the result is that, with an exceptional case or two, they have become first-class writers. One of them has joined the Phonetic Society, and taken a teacher's certificate.

There is one thing to which I attribute the continued success that seems to follow my labors in this cause, and that is the interest exhibited by myself towards the pupils in the acquisition of Phonography. My arrangement of the lessons each night we meet, being peculiarly adapted to the tastes of the members, and care being taken not to give too much reading matter and not enough writing practice, and *vice versa*, I make it, instead of a dry study, as many seem to think it, a pleasant recreation. I also encourage them in bringing exercises to me for correction as often as they possibly can, some indeed sending them every night. We thus keep up, from week to week, the interest of the class when all are met together. I am certain that if this simple plan were adopted by many other teachers, it would considerably lessen the number of persons who are continually giving up the study after they have commenced. I am starting two more classes, particulars of which I will let you have shortly.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. From *J. Colman.*—When I received from you 12 dozen of the "The Future of the English Language," I intended to give them away to suitable persons, and to pupils in classes learning Phonography; but I afterwards thought it would be better to advertise them in the newspapers for sale and I did so in two daily papers, twelve times. I sent you a copy of each paper. There has been more demand for them than I ever expected. Please to send me other twenty-six dozen. I think that every pupil in every class ought to be supplied with a copy, also with a suitable instruction book [Fourth Book in Phonetic Reading, 4d.] in order that every phonographer may learn to read Phonetic printing.

P p, B b; T t, D d; C c, J j; K k, G g; F f, V v; H h, A a; S s, Z z; Σ s, K k; M m, N n, W w
 peep, bib; taught, deed; church, judge; coke, gig; fear, valve; breath, breathe; sauce, size; ship, azure: maim, noon, sing

ROCHDALE. From *Anthony Coates*.—A Shorthand Writer's Association has been organised in this town. A preliminary meeting was held in the Good-will Society's room, on the 12th November, when a provisional Committee was appointed to draw up rules and secure a suitable room. At a further meeting, held 19th November, the rules were read and passed. The objects of the Association are:

1. To extend phonetic shorthand by the formation of elementary and other classes. 2. To facilitate a more general acquaintance and social intercourse between writers of shorthand, by means of periodical meetings for literary and other purposes. 3. To qualify its members for the acceptance of positions as shorthand clerks, amanuenses, etc., in legal, commercial, and other offices. 4. To afford aid to members requiring engagements as shorthand writers, by the exertion and influence of the Association, and by direct communication with employers on their behalf.

It was decided to hire the room in which we at present meet for a month, until arrangements are made for a more suitable one. The officers were then elected for the ensuing year as follows:—

President—Mr Samuel Bamford. *Vice-president*—Mr James Holland, Lower place. *Treasurer*—Mr James Stott. *Secretary*—Mr Anthony Coates. *Committee*—Messrs James Taylor, R. Sutcliffe, James Ashworth, James Kershaw, James Holland, John T. Whittaker. The Honorary-president is not yet elected. It was agreed to hold our next meeting for reporting practice on Wednesday, the 26th, when a large attendance is expected.

W S R D Z W S R H.

(Continued from page 372.)

Tú mör ov diz trömpet-kolz ov de öld patriot-poet, and i pas on. De ferst iz adrest tu Milton:—

Milton! dou fud'st bi livin at dis our:
 Ingland ha't náid ov di: Si iz a fen
 ov stagnant woterz; oltar, sord, and pen,
 firsjd, de hiroik welt ov hol and bouer,
 hav forfeted der enjnt Inglijf douer
 ov inward hapines. Wi ar selfij men:
 Oh! rez ss sp, retsrn tu ss agen;
 and giv ss manerz, vertu, fridom, pouer.
 Eij sol woz lik a star, and dwelt apart:
 dou hadst a vois huuz sound woz lik de si:
 pur az de nekede hevenz, majestik, fri,
 so didst dou travel on lijf's komon we,
 in garful godlines; and yet di hart
 de löliest dwtiz on herself did le.

De last i wil tröbel u wid iz kold "A Briton's Rot on de Ssbjugejon ov Switzerland," when de armiz ov Bön-apart overran dát ksntri and krsjt de Repsbliks, and Ingland alon woz left snkonjkwerd:—

Tú Voizez ar der; wsn iz ov de si,
 wsn ov de mountenz; iq a mti Vois;
 in bof from ej tu ej dou didst rejois,
 de wer di gozen muzik, Liberti!
 Her kem a tirant, and wid holi gli
 dou fot'st agenst him; bst hast venli striven;
 dou from di Alpin holdz at lejt art driven,
 wher not a torent mörmsrz herd bi di.
 Ov wsn dip blis di ar ha't bin bereft:
 den kliv, oh kliv tu dát whig stil iz left;
 for, hi-sold med, whot sorö wud it bi
 dat mounten fisdz jud tsnder az beför,
 and Ojan belö from hiz roki för,
 and njder oful Vois bi herd bi di!

Ssg woz de stern and lofti tigij ov dis grät man in de dez ov de ferst Napoleon. If hi had livd in de dez ov de Herd Napoleon, and had sin de *ku d'eta*, de masakerz ov Paris, de deportefonz tu Kaien (Cayenne), de sizur ov Savoi, de propözd spoliesjon ov Beljism, bi de man huum it iz de fazon tu kol de feifful alij ov Ingland, hi wud hav rebuykt de Inglijf wsrjperz ov de nevu az hi did döz ov de far greter sjkel:—

Never me from our solz wsn truf depart,
 dat an aksrsed dij iz tu gez
 on prosperz tjrants wid a dazeld i.

U wud ekspekt tu fjnd, and it iz de fakt, dat a rijter i rijz so tru on psblik materz wud bi ful ov a sound a helti spirit on ol moral or sofal ssubjekts. Nö polte wid moraliti, nö apoloji for profligasi and krijm, nö zoltij ov selfij pafon intu hiroik vertu, iz tu bi found Wsrdzwsrt. It woz sed ov Verjil (and it woz sed, v perhaps wsn doutful eksepjon, wid perfektt truf) dat woz a sekred poet. It woz sed ov Wsrdzwsrt wid doutted truf, bi Mr Kibel, huuz oforiti on ssg a kwest, nö man wil galenj. A nid not sijt de "Öd tu Dqti" i eni spefal poem in pruf ov its truf. A pur lijf, an h itqal self-kontrol, a dip reverens for de Divjn Biij, a memori snbsrdend wid remors—diz ar de elements hapines az Wsrdzwsrt vud it, and az ol hiz poemz skrijb it:—

O dat our livz, whig fli so fast,
 in puriti wer ssg,
 dat not an imej ov de past,
 fud fir dát pensilz tsq!
 Retjrmnt, den, mjt ourli luk
 spon a sudij sin,
 ej stil tu hiz aloted nuk,
 kontented and serin:
 wid hart az kem az leks dat slip
 in frosti muunljt glisenij:
 or mounten riverz, wher de krip,
 aloj a ganel snuud and dip,
 tu der on far-of mörmsrz lisenij.

He hav left mjself nö tijn tu spik ov de butiz ov Wsrs wsr, ov hiz gres, ov hiz melodi, ov de perfekjon ov stil, ov de splendor ov hiz liriks, ov hiz grand imajines ov dát ssblimiti whig hi displez when, in de fin langw ov Mr Landor (huu personali disljkt him), "hi seks ert asjd, and sorz stedili intu de empirian." He buk de "Eksksrjon," entjteld "Despondensi Korekted," "Öd on Immortaliti," "Lsodsmia," "Djon," "Ljkeri," "De Triad," "De River Dsdon," besjd a høl kata ov smoler poemz; diz sim tu mi iq in its we, and wez ar veri diferent, az perfekt az eni poemz in de Ing langweij. He msst liv diz tjgz tu q. If u wil onli dem, u me tjgk dat i ekzajeret perhaps; bst i am p fektli serten dat u wil tjgk mi for de introdskjon, dat wil wnder ssg poemz fud hav bin snnon tu u, and de mör u rid dem, de mör admirabel and konsömet de apir tu u mirli az poemz.

In selektij de pasejez whig i hav red tu u, i hav b ov set psrpos, gided rader bi de lesonz whig de tig, bi de mir buti ov de langweij in whig de lesonz ar konv Poemz ssg az u wud fjnd in a buk ov Wsrdzwsrt's "Buti i hav psrposli left snkwöted. Bst imperfekt and inakwet az dis peper iz, it wud bi iven stil les adekwet i did not kwet wsn pasej in ilstrefjon ov Wsrdzwsrt ekskwizit felisiti ov dikjon and absolut perfekjon ov mi when de okezon iz wsn for de displö ov diz kwolitiz. wil rid u de deskripjon from de "Whjt Dö ov Rilstö ov de ferst ksmij in ov de Dö, and her lijg down bi Fran Norton's grev. A put it beför u az a päis ov Inglijf m wsrdi ov de veri gratest ov Inglijf mitrists, ov Ben J son, ov Gre, ov Seli, (whj fud i hezitet tu se?) ov Koirij

1 He wsrz ov de lektqrer ar "for God and for hiz Ssn," a whig konvez de jdäa ov tú Divjn Personz or Biijz. For mjself kanot print, widout protest, or spik ov, tú or tri Divjn Personz, aknolej and wsrjip wsn God, or wsn Divjn Person, hu iz our I and Sevier Jizss Krjst, de Ruler ov de univrs, huuz inmost prins or esse iz kold in Skriptur de Föder, and hu sedz fört de influens kold de or Hiz Heli Spirit.—Ed.

l, R r: W w, Y y, H h. — A a, H s; E e, E e; I i, I i: O o, O o; S s, S s; U u, U u. F f, U u.
 all, roar: way, yea, hay. — pat, olms; pet, age; pit, eat: pot, all; but, old; put, ooze. my, new.

A moment endz de fervent din,
 and ol iz hyst, widout and widin;
 for dō de prist, mōr trankwili,
 resjts de hōli lītērij,
 de onli vois whiq ū kan hīr
 iz de river mōrmōrij nār.
 When soft!—de dyski triz betwin,
 and doun de paf trui de open grin,
 wher iz nō livin tīj tu bī sin;
 and trui yon getwe, wher iz found,
 benid de arq wid ivi bound,
 fri entrans tu de gšegyard ground;
 and rjt akros de verdant sod
 tōardz de veri Hous ov God;
 ksmz gljdīj in wid lsvli glīm,
 ksmz gljdīj in serin and slō,
 soft and silēnt az a drim,
 a solitari Dō!
 Whjt fī iz az lili ov Juun,
 and butiss az de silver muun
 when out ov sjt de kloudz ar driven
 and fī iz left alōn in heven;
 or ljk a sip ssm jentel de
 in ssnjīn selij far awe,
 a gliterij sip, dat hať de plen
 ov ofan for her on demen.

Lj silēnt in ūr grevz, yī ded!
 Lj kwjet in ūr gšegyard bed!
 Yī livij tend ūr hōli kerz;
 yī mltitūd pšrsū ūr prerz;
 and blem not mī if mī hart and sjt
 ar okupjd wid wsn deljt!
 'Tiz a wark for Sabat ourz
 if i wid dis brjt kritr gō:
 wheder fī bī ov forest bouerz,
 from de bouerz ov ert belō;
 or a spirit, for wsn de given,
 a plej ov gres from purest heven.

Whot harmoniss pensiv genjez
 wet spon her az fī renjez
 round and trui dis pjl ov stet
 ovrtrōn and desolet!
 nou a step or tū her wē
 līdz trui spes ov open de,
 wher de enamord ssnī ljt
 brjtenz her dat woz sō brjt;
 nou dšt a deliket fadō fol,
 folz spon her ljk a brēt,
 from ssm lofti arq or wol,
 az fī pasez sndernād:
 nou ssm glūmī nuk parteks
 ov de glōri dat fī meks,—
 hī-ribd vōlt ov stōn, or sēl,
 wid perfekt ksnij fremd az wel
 ov stōn, and jvi, and de spread
 ov de elderz bufi hed;
 ssm jelss and forbdij sel,
 dat dšt de livij starz repel,
 and wher nō flouer hať liv tu dwel.

De prezēns ov dīs wonderij Dō
 filz meni a damp obskūr reses
 wid lšster ov a sentli sō;
 and, ri-apirij, fī nō les
 fedz on de flouerz dat round her grō
 a mōr dan ssnī liviīnes.
 Bst se, amsq dīz hōli plesez,
 whiq dss asidqssli fī pesez,
 ksmz fī wid a votari'z task,
 rjt tu perform, or buun tu ask?
 Fer Pilgrim! harborz fī a sens
 ov sorō or ov reverens?
 Kan fī bī grīvd for kwj or frīj,
 krsjt az if bī rst divj?
 For whot sšrvjz ov Hous wher God
 woz wšrsipt, or wher man abōd;
 for old magnifisens sšn;—
 or for de jentler wark begsn

bī Netqr, sofenij and konsilij,
 and bizi wid a hand ov hiling?
 Mōrn'z fī for lordli gambler'z hart
 dat tu de saplij af givz bert;
 for dormitori'z lejť led her,
 wher de wjld rōz blosomz fer;
 or oltar, whens de kros woz rent,
 nou riq wid mosi ornament?—
 Sī siz a worier karvd in stōn,
 amsq de dik widz, streġt alōn;
 a worier, wid hiz fild ov prjd
 klivij hsmbli tu hiz sjd,
 and handz in rezigneson prest
 psm tu psm, on hiz trankwil brest;—
 az litel fī regardz de sjt
 az a komon kritr mjt;
 if fī bī dumd tu inward ker,
 or servis, it mōst lī elswher.
 —Bst herz ar jz serinli brjt,
 and on fī muvz—wid pes hou ljt!
 nor sperz tu stup her hed, and test
 de dqi tšrf wid flouerz bestroñ;
 and dss fī ferz, sntil at last
 besjd de rij ov a grasi grev
 in kwjetnes fī lez her doun;
 jentel az a wari wew
 siyks, when de sšmer briz hať djd,
 agenst an ankord vesel'z sjd;
 iven sō, widout distres, dšt fī
 lī doun in pis, and lsvijli.

U wil obzerv, i hōp, dat i hav trjd tu kīp stedili in vū
 de objekt wid whiq i began; tu sō de qs ov Wšrdzwšrt,
 hiz praktikal valū tu ss, de praktikal advantēj wi mē derijv
 from him, de gratitūd wi ō him. F hav kept đerfor, ol-
 mōst entjrlī, tu ssm points onli in hiz literari and moral
 karakter sšq az wer mōst jermen tu de sšbjekt, and mōst
 relevant tu mī pšrpos. Wsn onli i wil farder dīl wid hīr.
 It haz bīn sed (i mōst tīgk bī dōz hū hav not red him,
 and hū du not nō whot de ar tokīj about,) dat hī iz a
 kōld and hartles rjter. F du not nō, on de kontrari, a
 rjter mōr ful ov lsv—not pafon—or mōr ekskwizitli ten-
 der. If a man kan rid "Mjkel," and "De Bršderz," and
 "Margaret," and "Elen," and meni sderz, wid snfolterij
 vois and snmoisend jz, hī mōst jder hav grēt self-komaud
 or litel filij. And tu mī de pafos ov Wšrdzwšrt iz ljk de
 switnes ov Mjkel Anjelō. Az de switnes ov Mjkel Anjelō
 iz swīter dan dat ov sder men, bekoz ov hiz streġť, sō
 de pafos ov Wšrdzwšrt iz de mōr muvij bekoz ov de
 ksmnes and rezerv and self-restrēnt wid whiq it iz olwēz
 klōdd. Ov hiz tendernes, ol de pōemz tu "Lusi" ar
 fūrli snanserabel ekzampelz: bst on personal sšbjekts hī
 iz olwēz tender; and i du not nō mōr tender pōemz dan
 dōz adrest tu a frend hūz maner had genjd tu him, and
 dōz tu hiz wjť's piktur, riten, tu, when hī woz a veri old
 man. De ar fort, and de ar de last whiq i wil rid:—

Đer iz a genj—and i am pur;
 ūr lsv hať hīn, not loj aġō,
 a founten at mī fond hart's dōr,
 hūz onli biznes woz tu flō;
 and flō it did; not tekiñ hīd
 ov its on bounti, or mī nīd.
 Whot hapi moments did i kount!
 blest woz i den ol blis absv!
 nou, for dat konsekreted fount
 ov mšrmōrij, sparklij, livij lsv
 whot hav i? fāl i der tu tel?
 a ksmfortles and hidden wel.
 A wel ov lsv—it mē bī dip—
 i trst it iz,—and never drj—
 whot mater? if de woterz slīp
 in silens and obskūriti.
 sšq genj, and at de veri dōr
 ov mī fond hart, hať mēd mī pur.

Let mi end mj ekstrakts wid de pœmz spon hiz wif's pik-
tur, de pœmz ov a man old in yîrz indid, for hi woz
seventi-fri when hi rot dem, bst ysn in hart aud jiniss.
De ar entitled "Tu a Penter:"—

Ol prez de liknes bj dj skil portred;
bst 'tîz a fruitles task tu pent for mi,
hu, yaldij not tu genjz Tjm haz med,
bj de habitul ljt ov memori si
iz snbedimnd, si blum dat kanot fed,
and smilz dat from der berples ner fal fi
intu de land wher gots and fantomz bi;
and, siij dis, on nâij in its sted.
Kudst dou go bak intu far distant yîrz,
or fer wid mî, fond jot! dât inward j,
den, and den onli, Penter! kud dj art
de vizual pouerz ov netur satisfj,
whig hold, whote'r tu komon sjt apîrz
der sovren empir in a feifful hart.

De j beheld at first wid blank sîrprijz
dis wrk, j nou hav gezd on it sô log
j si its truif wid snrelsktant jz;
O, mj belsved! j hav dsn dî roj!
konfss ov blesednes, bst, whens it sprøj
ever tu hâdles, az j nou persiv:
morn intu mun did pas, nun intu iv,
and de old de woz welksm az de ysn,
az welksm, and az bñtful—in swî
môr bñtful, az bliij a òij mor holi.
Ranks tu dj vertuz, tu de eternal ut
ov ol dj gudnes, never melankoli;
tu dj larj hart and hmbel mjnd, dat kast
intu wsn vîjon, fûtur, prezent, past.

Nou j wil asqm dat q òijg j hav med out ssm kes for
de pouer, de bñti, de jiniss ov Wîrdzwrîf's pœmz. Whot
iz de valq ov dem? De sim tu mj, at de list, and at de
løest, tu giv an intelektul plejur whig iz at wsn inosent
and ennoblj. De wil kriet in döz hu master dem a sim-
pafi wid loftines ov karakter and puriti ov sol; and de
wil tig hj and independent prinsipelz ov sjment tu bi
apljd in lîf tu ol òijg and ol pipel. Iz dis kjnd ov òijg
wîrîf stadi? Iz òij art, iz gret literatur, iz intelektul ksl-
tivefon ov de valq, hav de ig and ol de merit whig der
advokets menten de hav? Wi hav livd tu hir dis disputed,
and it iz wîrîf whil for a moment tu si, if wi kan, whot
in dis mater de truif riali iz. A gret stetsman, de sder
de, sed dat de vjolin and ol dat prosided from it woz az
gret an efort ov de mîr intelekt az de stim-enjin. "Whot,"
it woz immidietli repljd bj a man ov veri hj rangk, "whot
hav ol de men hu hav skrept for 300 yîrz on skwikij
strinj dsn for mankind komperd tu wsn stim-enjin?"
Dât dependz on whot iz ment bj de wîrdz "dsn for man-
kjnd." E kan hardli sspœz dat it woz ment tu bi impljd
dat der iz nō gud in muzik, dat mankind wud hav bin
jst az wel of if Mœzart and Bethoven had never livd, dat
Handel iz nonsens, and Hedn stsf:—

Sins not sô stokif hard and ful ov rej,
bst muzik for de tîm dst genj hiz netur;
de man dat bat nō muzik in himself,
nor iz not muvd wid konkord ov swî soundz,
iz fit for trizonz, stratagemz, and spoilz;
de mofonz ov hiz spirit ar dsl az nîj,
and hiz afekfonz dark az Erebs—
let nō ssg man bi trsted.

Sô sez Sekspir; bst, tu bi fur, hi woz a mîr pœt. "Tu
meni men," sez ander gret man, "de veri nemz whig de
sjens ov muzik emploiz ar sterli inkomprehensibel. Tu
spik ov an jdia or a sbbjekt simz tu bi fansiful or triflij,
and ov de vqz whig it openz spon ss tu bi gildif ekstrav-
agans; yet iz it posibel dat dât inekzostibel evolufon and
dispozijon ov nots, sô rig yet sô simpel, sô intriket, yet
sô reguleted, sô veriss yet sô majestik, sud bi a mîr sound
whig iz gon and perifez? Kan it bi dat döz mistiriss
strijvz ov de hart and kin emofonz and strenj yernijz

after wi nō not whot, and oful impresfonz from wî
not whens, sud bi rot in ss bj whot iz snssstanfal,
ksmz and goz and beginz and endz in itself? It i.
sô. It kanot bi. Nō. De hav eskept from ssm
sfir; de ar de outporijz ov eternal harmoni in de mid
ov krieted sound; de ar ekœz from our hom; de a
voizez ov Enjelz, or de Magnifikat ov Sents, or de
lœz ov Divjn gsvernaus or de Divjn atributs. Ssm
de besjdz demselvz whig wi kanot ksmas, whig wi k
ster, dō mortal man—and hi, perhaps, not sderwiz dis
gwift absv hiz felœz—haz de pouer ov elisitij dem."

Dis elokwent pasej ov Dr Nymman me apir tu ssm
ekstravagant, bst not a whit mœr sô dan de pasej at
de skwikij strinj apirz tu sderz. De truif iz, dat de
nō qs in diz atempts tu komper az tu rezslts òijg w
in der netur dun not admit ov komparison. It iz nō d
kwijt tru dat q kan lern a gret dîl ov a serten kjnd, fi
stadiij a kolekfon ov wel-dron enjinarij spesifikes
whig q wud never lern from ridij Wîrdzwrîf; bst i
olsô tru dat q kan lern a gret dîl ov a serten sder k
from ridij Wîrdzwrîf whig q kud never lern from ol
spesifikesfonz in de wîrld. Retorikal antifesiz ov dis k
ar riali veri mislidiij, and ssmtjmz veri misgevss.
hav herd, for ekzampel, a distingwift man se dat hi
rader si Ingland fri dan søber. Wel, bst wher iz
natural repsgnansi betwin fridom and søbrijeti? Iz
imposibel tu bi at wsn temperet and fri? Iz drøjle
nes neserari tu avoid sleveri? If not, ssg frezez az ssg
de kontrari du infinit misgef. Sô, agen, it iz ofen sed
iz beter tu bi relijss dan ortodoks. Wel, bst iz it impo
bel tu bi bœt? Iz akwiesens in oforiti in materz
opinion konsistent onli wid koldnes ov devojon or lak
ov lîf? Sô, agen, q me hir it sed, dat an akweutans
natural sjens iz ov far mœr valq dan a nolej ov histori
dan de ksltivefon ov de imajefon; and dat a gret m
òijg ar mœg beter dan a gret meni sder òijg. Whot de
Ol dis iz furli veri narœ. Der iz rum ensf in de wîrld
and in de infinit varjeti ov mankind, for ol persqts, a
ol kjndz ov stadi and edukefon. When j or eni wsn
ov komon sens insist on de importans ov eni partiku
sbbjekt, ov kœrs it iz not ment dat der iz nstij els
portant in de wîrld. Ol òijg hav der ples; and it iz
narœ and wik mjnd onli whig deniz its ples tu a sbbj
bekœz de partikular mjnd hapenz not tu kœr for it or
derstand it. Dœz, for ekzampel, if eni ssg der riali
hu kan si nstij, and hu denj dat der iz enifij at ol
muzik, ar tu bi sinsirli pitid, jder az men ov narœ a
hsf-eduketed mjndz, or bekœz de lak a sens wid whig
mœr rigli-gifted felœz ar endond. Dœz, tu, hu kan
nstij at ol, and hu derfor denj dat der iz enifij at ol,
pœtri and sder wrks ov imajefon, and hu kan de
derfrom nœ profit and nœ instrksjon whotever, ar nœ d
entjeld tu der opinioz; bst de mœst ber tu bi tœld
de ar nō jsjez ov whot de hav bin denjd de fakseltiz
snderstanding, and dat tu ss de sim veri pur and imperf
kriturz, and objekts not sertenli ov skorn, bst ov wsn
and ov kompasfon.

It iz sed dat Wulf (Wolfe), when jst about tu skel
Hjts ov Ebrahim and win de batel whig haz imm
taljdz hiz nam, kweted, wid dip fillij and gløj u
ssm ov de stanzaz ov Gre'z Eleji. Støriz implij
sem sort ov mjnd ar tœld ov dât nœbel sœldier, Ser J
Muir. In ssg mjndz az derz de praktikal and de im
nativ kud bœt fjnd rum, and de wer nsn de wîrs, p
haps de wer de beter sœldierz, bekœz de wer men ov k
tivate ted intelekt. And dis iz riali whot j menten; dat
sens and rizon ig stadi haz its ples and its fœjksjon.

(Kontinjd on pej 383.)

m "Æsop's Fables in Words of One Syllable," by permission of Messrs Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. 1s. edition.)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

(Key on page 383.)

[illegible]

(Kontinyd from p. 380.)

and not snderret sjens, nor dekrj invenfon, bekøz j advokæt stædi ov a gret and hj-mjnded rjter, eni mør ðan bekøz nsist spon ðe stædi ov Wsrdzwsrft j forget dat Hømer d Verjil, and Dante, and Sækspir, and Milton, ar yet eter ðan hi, and yet mør wsrði stædi.

Ol j se iz, ðat j hav found Wsrdzwsrft ðu mi gud; and hav trjð tu eksplen whj, and tu ssjest ðat sder men mjt d him ðu ðem gud olso. A buk iz a frend, and ot tu sør regarded. ðoz ar tu bi pitid hu hav bad frendz, d hu pas ðer ljvz in bad ksmpani. ðoz ar tu bi envid a hav gud frendz, and hu kan valq ðem akordj tu ðe egur ov ðer dezért, and uz ðem az ðe ot. And whot iz u ov livjng frendz iz tru in yet hjer mezur ov ðoz ded d sjlent frendz, our buks. Tam veri fur dat u wil fjnd srdzwsrft a gud frend, if u trj him; dat ðe mør u nóm, ðe beter u wil lsv him; ðe longer u liv, ðe strongger l bi ðe tjz whig bjnd u tu hiz sjd. Hi iz lj k wsn ov z on mountenz, in huz j ðæð u mæ sit, and huiz hjts u e skel, fur dat u wil olwez retsrn ðerfrom strengfend in fjnd and purjfd in hart.

THE DOG AND THE LOST CHILD.

(Key to Corresponding Style, page 381.)

The following striking instance of sagacity and personal attachment the shepherd's dog occurred many years ago among the Grampians. Going on one occasion to see after his distant flocks among the mountain pastures, a shepherd carried along with him one of his children, a boy about three years old. After traversing the hills for some time, attended by his dog, he found himself under the necessity of ascending a summit at some distance, to have a more extensive view of his range. As the ascent would be too fatiguing for the child, he left him at the foot of the hill, giving him strict injunctions not to stir from the spot till his return. Scarcely, however, had he reached the summit, when an impenetrable mist descended, shrouding every surrounding object from his view. The anxious father instantly hastened back in search of his child; but, owing to the thickness of the mist, and his own rapiditation, he unfortunately missed his way in the descent. After a fruitless search of many hours, darkness at length overtook him. Still wandering on, not knowing whither, he at last emerged from the mist, and, by the light of the moon, discovered that he had reached the bottom of the valley, and was not far from his own cottage. As there was no use of further search that night, he was obliged to return home, having lost his child and the dog which had been his faithful attendant for many years.

By daybreak next morning, the shepherd, accompanied by a band of neighbours, resumed the search for his child; but, after a day spent in fruitless fatigue, the approach of night compelled them to descend the mountain. On reaching home, he learned that his dog had been here, but had instantly gone off again on receiving a piece of oat-cake. They continued the search for several successive days; but each evening, on returning home disappointed, the shepherd found that the dog had been at the cottage for his usual allowance of oat-cake, and had immediately thereafter disappeared. Struck with this singular circumstance, he remained at home one day; and when the dog departed with his piece of oat-cake, he resolved to follow him, and find out the cause of this strange procedure. The dog led the way to a cataract, at some distance from the spot where the shepherd had left his child. On the banks of the stream, although they seemed almost joined together, were yet separated by an abyss of immense depth, forming a frightful chasm. Down this rugged and almost perpendicular descent the dog began to make his way, and at length disappeared in a cave, the mouth of which was almost on a level with the torrent. The shepherd, with difficulty, followed; but, on entering the cave, what were his emotions on beholding his child eating quite contentedly the oat-cake which the dog had just brought him, while the faithful creature stood by, eyeing his young charge with the utmost complacency! It seemed that, on being left to himself, the child had wandered to the brink of the precipice, and then either fallen or scrambled down till he reached the cave, which the dread of the roaring torrent had prevented him from quitting. The dog, by his scent, had traced the child to the spot; and afterwards kept him from starving by bringing him his own daily allowance. The faithful creature appears never to have left the child by night or day, except when it was necessary to go for food, and then he always ran to and from the cottage at full speed, so that he might be absent from his charge as little as possible.

MARRIAGE AND ANNUITY OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(Key to Reporting Style, page 382.)

But did the right hon. gentleman think he was guilty of disloyalty in so voting? Knowing and appreciating the high qualities of the right hon. gentleman, he was convinced that he considered he was doing his duty in the course he adopted. (Hear, hear.) Well, hon. members above and below the gangway also had each a duty to discharge, and it was not only their right, but they were bound to perform it. He did not wish to prolong the discussion; he was sorry it had arisen; but he could not help saying that it was the right of hon. members to discuss any subject which was brought before the House. There was no more loyal subject than he was, but he had voted with the minority because he considered it his duty to do so. He also spoke and voted against another measure which he was sorry the right hon. gentleman had introduced, not because it extended, but because it tended to injure, the power of the Crown, by interfering with an arrangement which had worked so beneficially. He had risen, not to enter into the general subject, but to vindicate the right of the House to discuss whatever subject was brought before it without incurring a charge of disloyalty. (Cheers.)

Mr GLADSTONE had no fault to find with anything that had fallen from his honorable friend with the exception of one word which his hon. friend had attributed to him. (Mr Muntz.—“Indecency.”) What was the indecency? His hon. friend founded his speech on the supposition that he had stated it was indecent to express an opinion in reference to this Bill. Why, the members of the House had a perfect right and entire authority to refuse the grant altogether. That right he had never questioned. The allusion complained of had reference to an entirely different matter. His hon. friend was vindicating the powers of the House of Commons. He, on the other hand was vindicating the House of Commons against its own minority in certain cases. (Hear, hear.) What he said was to this effect—that for a small minority to place themselves in persistent opposition to an overwhelming majority of the House and of all sides of it was to put themselves in a position which was scarcely consistent with decency. His hon. friend had a perfect right to take a free and unrestricted course with respect to the Bill, and he did not intend to say, and did not say that that course was indecent. There was a point, he said, at which opposition became indecent; but, as that expression had been objected to, he willingly withdrew it. (Hear, hear.) All he would say was that there came a time when—what should he say?—propriety counselled that there should be a limit to discussions of that kind; and that was when the judgment of the House had been expressed by an overwhelming majority. (Hear, hear.) It should be remembered that Royal persons had feelings as well as others, and that there was a point at which those repeated discussions should be brought to a close. (Hear.)

Mr MACFIE expressed his regret that the Colonies and other dependencies of the Crown were not represented in that House, in order that, through their representatives, they might give expression to the loyal feelings which animated them, and the satisfaction with which they would receive intelligence of the auspicious alliance about to be entered into.

PHONETIC INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

From J. Coltman, 4 Picton terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—In order to further assist in making up the sum required to enable you to commence building the Phonetic Institute early in the spring, please put my name down for a second contribution of Fifty Pounds, and I trust that a great many more Phonographers and Spelling Reformers who can afford it will also double their contributions either now or when they renew their subscriptions to the Phonetic Fund; so that there may be no lack of funds when the building should commence; and as money will be required when you get into your new premises to carry out the Spelling Reform more effectually than what it has been for some time back for want of more commodious premises, I would advise you to get a number of circulars printed that would go through the post for a halfpenny, and send one to each member of the Phonetic Society who have not already sent in a contribution to the Building Fund. I very frequently hear of young men who had very low wages at their employment previous to learning Phonography, but who are now, through its aid, receiving salaries ranging from two to six hundred pounds a year; and I think those and many more who are members of the Phonetic Society only require asking by means of a circular and they will be very happy to contribute to the Phonetic Institute Building Fund. [Reference will be made to the subject in the shorthand “Annual Address,” which we

shall post to all the members of Phonetic Society, when collecting the annual subscription to the Society.—*Ed.*

From *G. L.*—In addition to the pound which I have given in my name, and which, from a dislike to begging, I was afraid I should not be able to increase, I have been fortunate enough to secure nearly as much again by fees from friends, to whom I am teaching the beautiful art. To those who have not the means otherwise of adding to their own subscription, I would suggest this plan. There must be many phonographers who are teaching gratuitously, let them obtain a nominal fee from their students and appropriate it to our fund.

The following additional contributions have been promised. The amount is made up to the 19th of November. The names that have a number of a Collecting Card preceding have engaged to collect for the Institute, and in most instances have guaranteed to get not less than £1.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|------------|
| Brought forward from page 371 | ... | ... | ... | £989 14 8 |
| Coltman John, esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne | ... | ... | ... | 50 0 0 |
| Evens Wm., Cameron P. O., Ontario, Canada, paid (card 413) | 0 10 0 | | | |
| 478 Rainbow T., 23 Hedderley street, Nottingham | | | | |
| Richardson M. and W., West Stanley Colliery, paid (per Mr J. C. Moor, Morpeth) | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 0 |
| Ditchfield R. T., 22 St Thomas road, Chorley, paid | ... | ... | ... | 0 7 0 |
| 479 Darton Edward, 28 Steward street, Spitalfields, London | 1 0 0 | | | |
| Wall R., 7 Brunel street, Swindon, paid | ... | ... | ... | 1 10 0 |
| Whemmouth E., Naval schoolmaster, H.M.S. <i>Valiant</i> , Foynes, Ireland, paid | ... | ... | ... | 0 5 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | £1,043 8 8 |

THE PHONETIC SOCIETY.

- † 2 Bannerman Robert, care of Messrs. Maenee and Waddell, Kingston Ontario, Canada
- 3 Bradfield Robert Emms, Post Office, North Elmham, near East Dereham, Norfolk
- * 1 Brown George, 64 Bayson road, Walworth road, London
- 3 Brown (Broon) Thomas James, Wellington street, Camborne, Cornwall
- 3 Cane Joseph, Training ship "Goliath," Grays, Essex: scholar
- 3 Critchley D. C., 61 Mount terrace, Ramsbottom, Lancashire
- 1 Du Faur A., Hornsey cottage, Clarendon road, Hornsey, Middlesex: clerk
- 2 Entwistle J. T., 8 Church street, Ramsbottom, Lancashire
- 1 Faulkner H. R., Hail, Weston, St Neots: or, 28 Wilmot street, Derby
- * 1 Graham Robert M., 7 Hill place, Edinburgh: shorthand clerk
- 1 Murray D. A. B., jun., 2 Clarendon place, Great Western road, Glasgow
- 1 Openshaw W., Lord Duncan terrace, Lord Duncan street, Cross lane, Salford, Manchester: clerk
- 2 Reynolds F. J., 151 Bradford street, Birmingham
- 3 Reynolds W. J., 19 Fore street, Torpoint, Cornwall
- 3 Woods M., 32 Bolton street, Ramsbottom, Lancashire

Alterations of Address.

- Blake T. F., from 19 Cossington road to 59 Havelock street, Canterbury
- Dean A., from Uddingston, near Glasgow, to 162 North Hill st., Liverpool
- Ellison James P., from 29 Upper Moss laue, to Phonetic Institute, 53 Bath street Hulme, Manchester
- Hoar J. W., from 6 Harbor street to 40 Woodhouse terrace, Falmouth
- Purvis T., from Gateshead to 12 Warden street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
- Waghorn W., from Kent to care of Mr Eade, watchmaker, High st., Epsom

Wanted, one or two good phonographers to join a first-class evercirculating magazine, which has been in existence about nine years, and has several first-class writers upon its list, in the Corresponding and Reporting Styles. Principally original articles and discussions. No entrance fee or subscription. For particulars apply to Samuel Turner, Cross Myrtle rd., Heeley, Sheffield.

Wanted, subscribers to a library of first-class phonographic volumes. For particulars send stamped, addressed envelope to Charles Byatt, High street, Marylebone, London, W.

John Craggs, Sleigh's house, Bishopton road, Stockton-on-Tees, would be glad to correspond with another phonographer in an easy Reporting Style for mutual improvement.

R. T. Ditchfield, 22 St Thomas road, Chorley road, Lancashire, would be glad to correspond with some member of the Phonetic Society, about 18 or 19 years of age, in the Corresponding Style.

To those who answered W. O. Jackson's advertisement in this Journal for 1st November, he begs to say that he has selected a correspondent from the many answers he has received.

A correspondent observes, "What is there to inform me that the gentleman I am writing to at any time knows Phonography and can write shorthand? I find that I have been writing in longhand, when, at the same time, the gentleman to whom I have been writing knew shorthand well, and I only found it out by accident." If none of our readers can suggest a better plan, we recommend phonographers to sign all longhand letters both in longhand and in shorthand, writing the shorthand under the usual signature. This would intimate to the receiver of the letter that if he knew shorthand he might employ it, and it would become an advertisement of Phonography to those who know nothing about it.

Speed.—We had supposed that all our readers were acquainted with the well-known sentence in the *Times*, embodying a necessary rule which all editors must observe if they would preserve their peace of mind:—"No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

S. J.—Your writing is very good, and qualifies you to join the first class of

the Phonetic Society. Entrance fee, 6d.; subscription, 6d. or any high sum, per annum.

Correction.—Page 371, Irving G. W., omit £1, which was entered to Fund page 163, card 311. Same page, Bell W., omit 11s., because £1 was guaranteed, was entered to the Fund page 171, card 365. Mr Bell will try to obtain the balance of 9s. This makes the sum total, £989 14s. 8d. correct. Including these erroneous entries it appears that the total should be £991 5s. 8d.

CERTIFICATED TEACHERS OF PHONOGRAPHY.

Almond H., 52 Queen street, Over Darwen, Lancashire
Dean Alexander, 162 North Hill street, Liverpool
Dixon W. F. near the New Inns, Berners street, Lozells, Birmingham
Du Faur A., Hornsey cottage, Clarendon road, Hornsey, Middlesex
Graham Robert M., 7 Hill place, Edinburgh
Openshaw William, Lord Duncan terrace, Lord Duncan street, Cross Lane, Salford, Manchester
Rushworth Charles, 38 Westgrove street, Bradford, Yorks

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The whole SURPLUS belongs to the members; and being reserved for those who prove good lives, considerable Bonuses in addition have been, and may be expected to be, given.

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| Payable during life. | | | | Limited to 21 Payments. | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---|------|-------------------------|---------|---|----|
| Age 25 | Premium | £ | s | Age 25 | Premium | £ | s |
| 30 | ... | 2 | 1 6 | 30 | ... | 2 | 15 |
| 35 | ... | 2 | 6 10 | 35 | ... | 3 | 0 |
| 40 | ... | 2 | 14 9 | 40 | ... | 3 | 7 |
| 45 | ... | 3 | 5 9 | 45 | ... | 3 | 17 |
| 50 | ... | 4 | 1 7 | 50 | ... | 4 | 12 |

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Edinburgh, November, 1873.

JAMES WATSON, Manager.

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DESIGNED ENVELOPE FOR PHONOGRAPHERS, with own Name and Address in coloured ink, one hundred post free for eighteenpence. G. W. Somerville, 18 Princess street, Carlisle.

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South Shields: J. Butterworth, 3 Adelaide street.

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1873.
tsersjz a pouerful riakfon in rekomendj de adopfon ov a reformd
g tu de pshlik in our on knstri. Wi admit sertenli, and it iz
plezur wi remark it, dat our ordinari Inglij fonetik tjps hav bin
d kwjt ssfijent for de priotij ov de Bjhel in de laggwij ov de
maks ov Nøva Skøjia and Nø Brønzwik. Wi regard it az dezjr-
tu hav impruuvd tjps for a fu foren soundz okserij in proper
z, or in ssg komonli resivd frezez az mæst bi ofen kwetend in
tik pshliksjonz. Æ Reform mæst bi advanst bj ol de pærsøpez
hig it kan bi renderd sbservient, and it mæ fel ov akomplijij
hjest objekts, if not spheld bj de unijted efforts ov ðoz hui wud
li kontemplet sbsordinet wænz.

Wi du not ekspekt, or tjnk it rekwiizit, dat de ferst tũ Klasez
nenherz sud bi az wel fild az de ferd and fært; yet tu personz
sij legur, and wel dispøzd, in sder materz, tu ekzerjonz ov a
al and filantropik karakter, wi tjnk de fild oferd iz a hjli invjijij
Æ wil bi drøq into korespondens, hj hwig ðe wil hi enbeld
mpart mæg informesjon dezjrd for kørjent pærsøpez, and ðis wil in
i kesez bi riped ðem wid alakriti, bj wel-dispøzd and intelijent
-stũdents, at de ferst oportunitiz dat prezẽt demselvz.

Wi mæ ad dat iven ðoz personz, and wi trst de nũber iz smol,
ðer rjijij Fønografi, disapruv ov our attempts tu aplj fonetik prĩsi-
tu de mør fornall representesjon ov de langwæj in priintj and
land,—iven ðiz wil fjnd a klas in de Søsjeti whig ðe mæ enter,
a fild in whig ðe mæ wærk wid de simpafi and køopersjon ov de
rz. Æ wil olse ohten a pozijon amæj fønotipists whig wil en-
dem tu test ðer on opinioz, and ðe mæ ðerfor enter de rangs ov
Søsjeti, wi se not wid de høp ov biij demselvz konverted, bst wid
prospekt ov temperij whot ðe konsider our injudijss ardor hj mør
ss kounsels.

t iz for de absv rizonz dat wi respektfuli bst ernstli rekwest
ri fønografer and frend ov fønotipi hui dæz not pozẽs a kard ov
nũberfjip, wil luz nør tjim in apljij for wæu, and enrel hiz nem in
klas ov de Søsjeti for whig hi iz inklijnd or kwolifjrd.

Srder informesjon on de Rjijij and Priintj Reform mæ hi obtend
n de Sekretari ov de Fønctik Søsjeti, Mr Izak Pitman, Bæf.

SHORTHAND WRITING.

From the Columbia (U. States) "Daily Courier."

Many very intelligent persons look upon shorthand writing as a
sterious and difficult business; when it is, in reality, simple in
nature, and easy of acquisition. The principle that lies at the bottom
all systems of stenography is, the substitution of *simple* forms for
the *complex* forms of the letters of the common alphabet. Everybody
ows that in writing any letter of our alphabet, the pen must be
uck in three, four or five different directions before the work is done.
t the reader take the letter *a*, for instance, and watch the movement
ile he puts it upon paper, and he will see the reason why the labor
writing is so tedious and tiresome. It was the first effort of sten-
raphers, therefore, to lessen the number of strokes necessary to the
rmation of the different characters of the alphabet, and in propor-
on to the success of this effort was the labor of the writing abbreviated.
y the use of single, or, at the most, double strokes and dots, placed in
ifferent positions, it was contrived that all the letters should be repre-
nted as clearly as by the common method. But this was not suffic-
nt. The ordinary rate of public speaking is about one hundred and
enty words per minute, or two words per second. Most men, at
mes, speak at the rate of one hundred and fifty or one hundred and
venty-five words per minute, and rapid speakers go even beyond
his. The accomplished reporter, to be equal to all emergencies, must
e able to write at the rate of at least two hundred words per minute.
t is easy enough to understand that this degree of speed would be
together unattainable by simply abbreviating the forms of the letters
f the words. Other contractions were therefore made—all more
r less arbitrary—till at last, in most of the old systems of stenogra-
hy, the writing was unintelligible to any one but the writer, and to
im only while the subject was fresh upon the memory. Our readers
ill recollect the trials and tribulations of DAVID COPPERFIELD, in
is efforts for the mastery of shorthand; and when it is remembered
hat DICKENS was himself for many years a reporter, it may be con-
sidered pretty certain, that in this character he is but giving the de-
ails of his own experience. Certainly till within a few years, the

stenographic art has been extremely difficult of accomplishment; of
which it is a sufficient illustration, that the Messrs. GURNEY, whose
family has long had the reporting of the English House of Lords, re-
quire a seven years' apprenticeship at the transcription of notes, before
the student is allowed to put pen to paper in the House.

The invention of "Phonography," however, by ISAAC PITMAN,
of England, in 1837, made a very great revolution in the art of short-
hand writing. Mr PITMAN's system is perfectly philosophical in its
construction; the only philosophical method, in fact, in any language,
of expressing words upon paper—and the practice of it is as satisfac-
tory as the theory is beautiful. In the English language there are
thirty-eight different spoken sounds; but in the English alphabet
there are only twenty-six letters to represent them, three of which are
useless. There are, therefore, fifteen sounds which naturally have to
go unrepresented, and the resort is to a combination of letters, or to
making a single letter represent two or more sounds. The result is
every day before our eyes. There is no system in our method of spel-
ling. It is long before a foreigner can spell or pronounce English
words, and no native, without reference to the dictionary, can deter-
mine the pronunciation by the spelling, or the spelling by the pronun-
ciation. Mr PITMAN changed all that. He went to the bottom of
the business, and gave a letter to every sound, getting rid at once of
all superfluous and awkward combinations. To this he added the prin-
ciple that is found imperfectly in all systems of stenography,—that
of selecting *simple forms* for the letters; and he arranged his alphabet
so admirably that every one of the characters representing the thirty-
eight sounds is formed by a single stroke or dot of the pen. This was a
great deal; but he did not stop there. By a series of beautiful con-
tractions he abbreviated the writing, till now, in the hands of an
adept, it will put down, *verbatim*, the most rapid words of the most
rapid speaker.

The beauty and practicability of this system, of course, at once
attracted wide attention. Gradually it superseded all others, till
now in this country, and in England, Phonography is used almost ex-
clusively in shorthand writing by all who have taken up the business
within the last ten or fifteen years; while many older reporters have
found it worth while to become acquainted with and practise the new
art. It is employed by nearly all the reporters in Washington and
the Northern cities; it is taught as a regular or private branch of
education in nearly all the principal Northern Colleges and schools;
it is published in several periodicals in this country and England, and
known to thousands of people all over the country North and South,
who never make use of it for any public service.

The *Times*, for 27th Aug., 1863, in a leading article on Sir W. Arm-
strong's Inaugural Address, as President of the "British Association
for the Advancement of Science," delivered at Newcastle-on-Tyne on
the preceding day, says,

*"Coal, Heat, Gas, Electricity, and SHORTHAND,
are powers which have transformed the
face of the world."*

Sir W. Armstrong in speaking on the subject of Shorthand, said,—
"The facility now given to the transmission of intelligence and the
interchange of thought is one of the most remarkable features of the
present age. Cheap and rapid postage to all parts of the world;
paper and printing reduced to the lowest possible cost; electric tele-
graphs between nation and nation, town and town, and now even
(thanks to the beautiful inventions of Professor Wheatstone) between
house and house,—all contribute to aid that commerce of ideas by
which wealth and knowledge are augmented. But while so much
facility is given to mental communication by new measures and new
inventions, the fundamental art of expressing thought by written
symbols remains as imperfect now as it has been for centuries past.
It seems strange that while we actually possess a system of short-
hand by which words can be recorded as rapidly as they can be spoken,
we should persist in writing a slow and laborious loughand. It is
intelligible that grown-up persons who have acquired the present
conventional art of writing should be reluctant to incur the labor of
mastering a better system; but there can be no reason why the ris-
ing generation should not be instructed in a method of writing more
in accordance with the activity of mind which now prevails."

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IN AID OF THE

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